WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
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and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
R. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
HARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 202 — BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1921. — TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 20	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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HOTELS

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management, Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL.

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Churney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine.
and
BILLIARD TABLES.
Churney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar tune
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28thOct.	10th Nov.
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa MaruB	Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
29th Oct.	MALWA*	10,941
5th November	DELTA	8,097
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA*	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT — Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
14th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th „	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,092
15th „	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	Do Do.
24th Feb.	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
27th Oct.	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
28th „	LHASA	Karachi direct,
29th „	VARELA	Karachi & Busreh
31st „	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	KARACOLA	East & S Africa via Porbunder
do „	VASNA	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Spearhead	..	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saite	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
SAIGON MARU	M. Sate	30th Nov	12th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki.	9th Dec.	21st Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,60,300
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

YOUR CHILD GETS.
Rs. 3405.

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay
5%
interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow
AT THE END OF 21st Year.
This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account

10.00	Deposit		
.50	Interst	2370.60	19th Year
		190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Intrest
20.	Deposit		
1.52	Intrest	2688.63	20th Year
		200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit		
3.10	Intrest	3033.07	21st Year
		210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit		
5.26	Intrest	3405.22	Total
110.38	4th Year		
	and so on		

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405. For full Particulars write to
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste orcreed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	„	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders	„	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE OFFER YOU A
COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL		$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£	2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND		$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS		$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. N. MYND,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital		£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital		£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	750,000
Reserve Fund		£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CREICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit cases and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegrams "FASTKID" Post Box No. 465, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „		11,86,84,250
PAID-UP „		1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labroor Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen.	58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Honghong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay,
P. O. Box No. 502.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premiums in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An M.A., LL.B., with good knowledge of Banking and Commerce Jain Preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to RAI BAHADUR, Tilokchand Kalyanmal, Indore City.
A R1737

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Mill in Deccan. Apply stating age, previous experience, salary expected and caste to Box No. 7358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11209

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Full Dress DIVERS, experienced for block setting in Harbour. Fares will be paid to successful candidates. Apply by letter stating experience or personally to THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Dredging, Bombay Port Trust.
A C11203

WANTED—A Cotton expert for Bombay, fully conversant with various cotton and its purchase and sale business. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to:—RAI BAHADUR TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL, Indore City.
A R1738

WANTED—An EXPERT CHEMIST, able to start a factory of preparing Chemicals on a grand scale. Industrious and hard-working men need apply sharp to:HEMRAJ LALLCHAND, Contractors Lallpatra Shahdara, (Lahore).
A R1775

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS, knowing English and Gujarathi. Terms favourable. Apply personally to B. WALVEKAR, Secretary, The New Sports Club, opposite Prarthana Samaj, Grgaum, Bombay 4
A R1785

WANTED—10 M. A.s., 25 GRADUATES and 60 UNDERGRADUATES or MATRICULATES; Service in India: Salary Rs. 400, 150 and 80 respectively. Best possible chances. Apply with one rupee stamp for registration to PROWESS & CO., Gondal, Kathiawar.
A R1777

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent SURVEYOR on a temporary job for about a month in the Central Provinces. Must be able to use transit theodolite and level and be well up in triangulation work. Apply with testimonials and qualification and salary required to Box No. 7363, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11215

WANTED—A CLERK for the Residency Office, Aden. Must have passed an examination qualifying for admission to Government Service, have experience of routine office work and know type-writing. Starting pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 150. Only those possessing the requisite qualifications need apply with testimonials to the SECRETARY to Government, Political Department, Secretariat, Bombay.
A C11207

WANTED—For the Bhavnagar Medical Department, a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, Pay Rs. 100 5/2 120. The Services are pensionable and leave, etc. according to State Rules almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous Services, if any, with copies of testimonials to Dr. P. Deb, M.B., C.M., (Edinburgh), Chief Medical Officer, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar (Bombay Presidency).
A C11188

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by an energetic young man, experienced in Stores. Have a fair knowledge of type-writing and Book-keeping. Please apply to Box No. 7360 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1781

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

PANCHGANI TO LET—Large furnished Bungalow. Best locality and view. Garden and well. Apply at once to Mr. KHARAS, Panchgani.
C R1774

TO BE LET Suitable for an Hindu family or a proofessional man on Girgaum Road South-West open with E. L. F. Apply PALANJEE HIRJI, Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao.
C R1780

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

TO BE LET—For the month of November—a fully furnished BUNGALOW on the sea-shore near Mahalakshmi. Apply GIRDHARDAS LILADHAR, 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R1759

TO BE LET—GODOWNS pucca built at Ghorupdeo near Sewree, accommodation for about 1,500 cotton bales in each. Excellent opportunity for traders and merchants. Apply to Mr. KESHAVJEE HIRJEE BHOJRAJ, at Kumbharwada 4th Lane.
C C11194

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—TWO ROOMS at Bandra in good locality by a respectable Parsi couple will pay good rent. Please write to Box No. 7352 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1758

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.—In connection with the arrival of the 120 Salvation Army Officers, expected in Bombay by the s.s. "Calypso" on or about the 15th November, accommodation is required for married people, and for single Men and Women Officers for one or two nights. Will any friends who are able to offer hospitality kindly communicate with COLONEL EWENS, Salvation Army Headquarters, Morland Road, Byculla.
E R1788

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand New English VICTORIA, Fuller's make Bristol. Apply JEHANGIR LELINVALA, next to the Hindrittania Litho Press, Girgaum, Gaiwadi.
J R1689

FOR SALE.—Two seated trap by windover. High class machine in good order Rs. 500 Apply Box No. 7362, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J R1782

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—RENAULT CAR with passenger body, 9-12 seats in excelent order on instalment system. Apply C. R. NANDODKAR, near Cattle Pond, Girgaum, Bombay.
JA R1786

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One SUNBEAM CAR, Model 1916, 6 Cylinders, 30 H.P., with Self-Starter, Dynamo and Electric Lights complete, recently overhauled, quite as new. Open for examination on application nearest offer solicited. Apply to V. R. RANADE & CO., Engineers and Contractors, 101, Shukrawar, Poona City.
JA R1762

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—Gold Coast 1913, 2sh., Rs. 1-4; Zanzibar 1914, Re. 1; Green, Rs. 1-4; 11 Persia 1911, 1ch. to 1kr. 12as; 10 Salvador 1912, complete, Re. 1. All Used. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C11163

STAMPS—5 Mauritius 1910-13, 1 to 5c. 6as. 7 Mozambique Co., 1921, ½ to 10c. 10as; 10 Nyassa 1921, ½ to 7½c. 8as.; 5 Tangier 1918, 15 to 40c., Re. 1. All Handsome Unused Pictorials. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LD., Allahabad.
L C11162

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.
t R1597

EDUCATIONAL.

MATHEMATICS by post! IV to VII Free Rs. 2 per month Manager Private classes 139, Kasba Poona City.
M R1763

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert preparation for Commercial Banking and Accountancy careers. Enrollments daily. Call or write for prospectus, Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R1768

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 18 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—3RD CLASS ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE No. 3213 of 1918 on 8-9-21 at Kalyan Ry. Station. Finder should please communicate with G. V. HERWADKAR, Erandol, Khandesh.
PB R1776

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Re. 1. Samples for As. 4, Patty Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Re. 2-8. Terai, Re. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency, combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

DR. DEXTER DAVISON has returned from leave and will see patients as usual at Lansdowne House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
R1770

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin decease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10866

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—New Premises next to Hyland's at Hughes Road. Specious Rooms with large show-windows and firms, draperers, suitable for Motor and Cycle firms, draperers, milliners, jewellers, druggists, general stores, etc., etc.

Apply:—
H. M. MEHTA AND CO.,
123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C11166

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

THE through carriage between Colaba and Dehra Dun will cease to run on and from 31st instant.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
25th October, 1921.
C11204

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT for the Market Department, Bombay Municipality, knowledge of English and Vernaculars essential. Preference will be given to applicants with Veterinary or Medical qualifications. Applications from Commissioned Indian Officers, whether still serving or retired are particularly invited. Pay Rs. 250—10—300 plus Rs. 10 extraordinary allowance plus a conveyance allowance, provided a motor cycle is maintained. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 15th November, 1921, with copies of testimonials.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay,
C M. FLANDERS,
Captain, R. A. V. C.,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.
C11202

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the MORARJEE GOCULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Lalji Naranji as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldas and Mr. Killchand Deochand, who retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th October 1921 to 17th November 1921 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJI AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 17th October, 1921.
C11127

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax on the Preference shares and Rs. 100 per share free of Income Tax on the Ordinary shares has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, and will be paid on and after Wednesday, the 16th November, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Monday, the 7th November, 1921, on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th November, 1921, to TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th October 1921.
C11214

NOTICE.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

will hold an

INSPECTION

of British Ex-Officers, Pensioners and Ex-Soldiers on the Oval. BOMBAY, at 10-30 a.m. on TUESDAY, November 22nd
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.—will be worn on the left lapel of the coat. When decorations and medals have been awarded but not issued, the ribands will be worn.

CONCESSIONS:—The following concessions will be granted:—
(a) Return Warrants 2nd Class.
(b) Rs. 4 per day Subsistance allowance while travelling to and from Bombay when the journey exceeds 6 hours.
(c) A personal allowance of Rs. 4 for each day in Bombay up to a limit of 3 days.

NAMES:—Should be submitted to the undersigned by October 31st so that an estimate of the numbers who will attend the Parade may be made.

It is hoped that employers will kindly give every facility to enable Ex-Officers and Soldiers to attend the Parade which should be as strong as possible.

A Parade for Indian Ex-Officers and Soldiers will be held at Poona.

R. E. PIGOTT, Colonel,
for Chairman, Sub-Committee,
The Prince of Wales Reception Fund,
Head Offices,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
BOMBAY.
C11171

TENDERS.

SALE NOTICE.

THE under signed will hold an auction for the sale of the following estimated quantities of Timber at the Honawar Depot (Mallukurve) on the Sea Shore near near Honawar. The sale will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1921, and the following days:—

Kind			Estimated quantity.	
Teak	...	...	cft.	25,000
Sissum	...	...	,,	2,500
Junglewood	...	...	,,	12,500
Junglewood	...	...	,,	12,500
Casuarinu fuel		...	tons	500
Junglewood fuel		...	,,	250

2. The conditions of sale will be available for inspection in the Range Forest Office. Honawar, or in the Depot at Mallukurve except on Sundays and holidays.
3. For any further particulars apply to the undersigned.

M. S. TUGGERSE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
S. D. Kanara.

Honawar, 7th October, 1921.
TA C1181

BOMBAY SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

TENDERS FOR SCHOOL FURNITURE.

THE TENDERS for furniture, water vessels and clocks for the Bombay Municipal Schools will be received on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1921, between 12 and 1 noon, (Bombay Time), instead of on Monday, the 31st October, 1921.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Fort,
Bombay, 24th October, 1921,
TA C11192

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1932 of 1920.

HAJI FATTEH MAHOMED HAJI JOOSUB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, doing business as a Timber Merchant, at Ghogari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) KARIMBAI, widow of Saleh Mahomed Dosal, (2) ALI MAHOMED SALEH MAHOMED, (3) REHEMATBAI, widow of Haroon Soomar, (4) AHMED JOOSUB SALEH MAHOMED, (5) FATMA, daughter of Joosub Saleh Mahomed, the 2nd Defendant, residing at Kumbharwada 7th Lane, and the others residing at Juckaria Masjid, outside the Fort, the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their Guardian-ad-litem A. F. Chinoy, one of the Commissioners of this Honsurable Court for taking affidavits, residing at Colaba ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of October, 1920, it was ordered inter alia that the defendants as the heirs and the legal representatives of the said Sale Mahomed Dosal, deceased, do out of the estate of the said deceased come to their hands pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, annas six and pies five for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 29th day of April, 1921, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the said Sale Mahomed Dosal, deceased, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being at Memon Wada Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2410 and Street Nos. 9-11, and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say:—

On the North by the said Memon Wada Road.
On the South by the Sweeper's passage.
On the East by the property of Allarakhia Patel.
On the West by the property of Syed Alli.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November, 1921, at the hour 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the sale Sale Mahomed Dosal, deceased, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, cost and interest and costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of Sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the said Sale Mahomed Dosal deceased to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the said Sale Mahomed Dosal deceased have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute unless confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in which or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1921.
S. J. GILLUM.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11091

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GUSTAD KHODADAD IRANI and RUSTOM KHODADAD IRANI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, charge, Trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known, in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with an Upper Stores Bungalow situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, at Dadar, containing by admeasurement six hundred and twelve square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts be the same more or less, registered inthe Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 488 New No. A/12493 12516 and New Survey No. 1 B/2001 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 522 (6) and Street No. 155 E and bounded on the North by the property of the vendors already agreed to be sold to the Purchasers on on the South by the property of Jehangir Burjorji Colah on the East by the Dadar Road and on the West partly by the property of Jehangir Burjorji Colah and partly by the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1921.
UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11212

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHARAMDAS NAGARDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client th eproperty described in the Schedule hereunder written free from incumbrances.

Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whethere by way of sale mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground or oart known as "Degapalli" with a bungalow huts and other structures standing thereon, containing by admeasurement about 14668 square yards and divided into two plots by a Municipal Road 50 feet wide situate at Upper Mahim, situate at the Lady Jamsetji Road and on the Eastern side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 254, New No. 3934, Old Survey No. 68 and New Survey No. 1/96 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos 5829 (1), 5829 (2), 5830, 3831, 5832, and Street Nos. 305, 305A, 306, 307 and 308 and bounded on the North by a New 60' feet, road under construction by the Municipality on the South by an existing Government passage which is to be constructed into 40 feet Municipal Road and on the East by an existing Government passage and West by an existing 20 feet Government passage to be converted into a 20 feet Municipal Road.

Bombay, dated this 26th day of October, 1921.
JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILLIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11213

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Modows Street, Fort,
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BALES FINE MACHINE GINNED UMRA COTTON (DAMAGED).

On FRIDAY, the 28th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Raichand Shamji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, at the Explosives godown, Alexandra Dock, near Shed No. 6.

110 bales fine machine ginned Umra cotton bearing Mark R by S—F.M.G.O., which were snipped from Genoa to Bombay per s. s. "Levanzo" and have come in contact with sea water chemicals and oil during the voyage and have been consequently stained with purple and brown stains of chemicals and oil at ends and sides.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM, MORI ROAD, NEAR RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., Auctioneers, will by order of the owner sell by Public Auction this day Thursday, 27th October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazundari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mori Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4617, and New Survey No. 1/62, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Y Ward No. 6021, and Street No. 496 and bounded on or towards the East by partly by the property of Janardhan Ramchandra and partly by Temple on or towards the West by the property of Nana Charrudia on or towards the North by the property of Gopal Mangoli, and on or towards the South by Mahim, Mori Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the remaining unclaimed parcels, etc., at Bori Bunder will be proceeded with to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 75 ROLLS RUBBER TYRES FOR VICTORIAS AND 6 CASKS IRON STEADED CHAINS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 medows Street, Fort, by order of the offices concerned:—

75 rolls rubber tyres for victorias about 12,116 feet.

And on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gullam Hoosein Hussonalli and Co.:—

6 cases iron steaded chains.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES, such as Dynamo, Lifting Pumps, Shoulder chains, 10,069 knives clasp with wooden handles 12,225 tin sheets, Baking dishes and covers of tins, cooking utensils, 2,217 boots I. T., Bleaching powder, Beeswax, Rope Manilla, 15,245 tables knives, 4,240 Forks 1,858 razors, 5,608 spoon dessert, 5,034 slates iron, hose suctions with couplings, complete windows and doors, 4,206 belting leather, Poles of different kinds, 4,680 water bottles, zinc, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 27th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hajee Bunder, Sewri, the above mentioned stores and the following goods on account and at the risk of the undermentioned purchasers will be also sold.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Pestonji and Co.

170 cwt. Cotton Rope.

On account and at the risk of Jeevajee Saloobhoy.

6,000 tin cases tin sheets.

A large quantity of Bags of Rags.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Hussein and Co.

1 lot Teak Wood slates.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required in cash on the goods being knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed within 14 days failing which the goods will be sold off on account and at the risk of the purchasers without giving them any notice.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

132, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GIN AND PRESS FACTORIES.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner the following factories equipped with the most upto date machinery and in perfect working order.

1. A ginning and a press factory situated at Bhilawadi opposite Bhilawadi railway station (M. S. M. Railway) in the district of Satara and Tasgaon Taluka containing land measuring more than 20 acres, two wells, buildings and the following machinery.

One Engine, 120 H.P., one half press and one finisher one pumping Engine (complete), one boiler, 23 Platt Bros. Double roller gins, Kapas opener, sam[illegible]. Rotary pump and fire hand pump.

2. A ginning factory situated at Banavar (in Mysore state) adjoining the Banavar railway station (M. S. M. Railway) containing land measuring 40 acres and three blocks of stone buildings and the following machinery:—

One 40 B. H. P. crude oil engine, 10 Platt Bros.' double roller gins, one 8 ft. 4 ins. lathe, one drilling machine (complete), one Wilcox pattern semi Rotary pump with tools and implements.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Building plots at Nepean Sea Road, touching the sea next to "Bee Hive".

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the vendors Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 24th November, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Building plot.

PLOT NO. 1.—A beautiful building plot fronting the Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1633 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO 2.—A choice building plot abutting on Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1571 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO. 3. A most beautiful and choicest plot quite touching the sea commanding Excellent view containing an area of about 2533 square yards of lease hold land.

The above plots will either be sold in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of intending bidders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON VOILE, EARTHENWARE, DECK CHAIR CANVAS, COTTON SHIRTING, SODIUM SULPHIDE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 129, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

18 cases each 100 feet window glassse of assorted sizes.

1 case Hosiery.

12 drums sodium sulphide.

On account and risk of Noormahomed Casam Somji:—

1 crate earthenware such as teas and saucers, rice dishes, flat and soup plates.

On account and risk of Messrs. Esufally Moosaji and Co.:—

8 bales forest brand deck chair canvas.

On account and risk of Messrs. Alimahomed Adam and Co.:—

1 case cotton voile.

By order of the Insurance Office concerned:—

1 bale containing 50 pieces of cotton shirting No. 3800.

1 bale containing 50 pieces of cotton shirting No. 2211.

On account and risk of Mahomed Sadik Hoosein Yezdi:—

3 packages woollen astrakhan cloth in all 30 pieces.

On account and risk of B. S. Rao:—

1 diamond rose earring.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 27th October 1921.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 29th OCTOBER, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.). SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture, Glassware, Platedwares, Crockery, etc

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Rachel Lodge, Apollo Bunder, the following furniture such as drawing room suites, telescopic dining tables and chairs, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, dinner service, writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboard and teapoys, glasswares, electro-platedware, crockery, etc.

The property of late Miss Elizabeth Johannes.

Furniture is on view and catalogues are published.

SALE TO-DAY.
AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 27TH OCTOBER, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT 44-46, Apollo Street, Opp. Lipton and Co., Bombay.

SALE of Household Furniture, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 27th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 44-46, Apollo Street, Opp. Lipton and Co. the following furnitures such as drawing room suites, dining tables and chairs single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboard and teapoys.

The property of a Hindu.

Furniture is on view and catalogues are published.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

STARTING SATURDAY NEXT!
THE FIRST OF OUR
Fatty Million Dollars Comedy
FEATURING
ARBUCKLE FATTY
the biggest Mirth-Maker and the greatest Screen Comedian of the Age.
NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!
"THE DESERT HERO"
(2 Reels—2,000 feet.)
of unmitigated laughter and roars.
FATTY MILLION DOLLARS COMEDY
FATTY MILLION DOLLARS COMEDY
FATTY MILLION DOLLARS COMEDY
FATTY MILLION DOLLARS COMEDY
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Another Startler!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present this Week one of the most Stirring Episodes from the Ramayan
SATI SOOLOCHNA
a photo-drama that conveys a moral and adorns a tale that is never old
Our Magnificent Indian Mythological picture.
"SOOLOCHNA"
an extremely soul stirring Episode from the Ramayan—a monumental achievement of the Hindoostan Film Manufacturing Company.
The picture is a magnificent exposition of the Universal Law, Universal Will and Universal justice. All virtue, this Masterpiece tells us is means to an end—not an end unto itself.
SATI SOOLOCHNA.
A 2-Reel Comedy in the programme
To-Night 5-30, 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.(S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
IN FOLLEY'S TRAIL
An Universal Production starring
CARMEL MYERS
Bubbling with laughter Carmel Myers emerged from champagne as the spirit of Folly. She loved. He loved—and followed in Folly's trail. Then Folly beckoned him along the trail of romance to marriage, along the trail of marriage to the abrupt precipice of discord.
THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.
Shows at, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
The BANDMAN OPERA Co 1921
in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes.
To-Night Thurs and Fri. Oct 27 h and 28th at 9-30 p.m.
For the First Time in Bombay. From the Gaiety Theatre London. The musical version of the American play "Aviator" in which a real Single Seater "Bristol" Scout is used, which fought in the Palestine Campaign.
"GOING UP"
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
"HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS"
"HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS"
"HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS"
Featuring
BERT LYTELL
BERT LYTELL
BERT LYTELL
A Story of Mexico, LOVE & OIL.
DON'T MISS THE EXCELSIOR PICTURES.
They are as good as the best shown in Bombay.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
AND
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES Ltd., present
THE WORLD'S JUNGLE SERIAL
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
THREE FURTHER EPISODES Nos 9, 10 & 11.
THREE FURTHER EPISODES Nos. 9, 10 & 11.
THREE FURTHER EPISODES Nos. 9, 10 & 11.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A WESTERN MASTER DRAMA!
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"THAT GIRL MONTANA"
From the Novel by Marah Ellis Ryan.
WHEN WOMEN ARE SCARCE.
Women may choose their mates "Tanad chose by cooking a the campfire of the man she loved. A drama that lays bare heart of a girl during the raw and furious days of the pioneers.
SEE IT AND BE THRILLED.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
TEE KILL JOYS
Comic
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5 15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
SUSPENSE MYSTERY THRILLS
Although the thrills have been at the rate of about one a minute from the start they are by no means at an end In the episodes that follow Wilson and Miss Gerber show that when comes to performing Stunts there few who can equal them or none can surpass them."
BRANDED FOUR
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

STARTING FROM SATURDAY NEXT!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present
"A DESERT HERO"
a 2-Reel Sparkling Million Dollar Comedy featuring
FATTY ARBUCKLE
and a splendid Drama
"Every Woman's Husband"
Featuring the pretty
GLORIA SWANSON
at the
West-End Cinema
New Churney Road.

AMUSEMENTS

ONLY 2 DAYS MORE!
TO NIGHT AND TO MORROW!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present their
LAST PICTURE OF THEIR "BIGGEST SEVEN" SERIES
Starring
Clara Kimball Young
With a brilliant cast of players in the greatest Stage Success by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero
"MID-CHANNEL"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
"Mid-Channel" marks the stormy period in married people's lives. It was in this great play by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero' that Ethel Barrymore made all New York sit up and stare, at the Empire Theatre several years ago. It is now in a sensational motion picture, the finest in which Clara Kimball Young has ever appeared.
"MID-CHANNEL"
The Programme includes a side-splitting Comedy
Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

SAVE
HAVE YOU SEEN OUR
"HOME SAVINGS BANK SCHEME"?
Home Safes for Businessmen.
A convenient depository for everyday savings.
Home Safes for Housewifes.
Take a Home Safe and save your surplus regularly to make a provision for the rainy days.
Home Safes for Children.
Encourage in them the habit of thrift and regular saving by opening with us "Home Savings Safe Savings Bank Accounts" in their names.
For further particulars apply to:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Mahatma Gandhiji's GIFT TO THE NATION.
CHARKHA
THE SYMBOL OF SWARAJ
CHEAPEST & BEST.
ALL SORTS and SIZES
THE APPROVED CONGRESS TYPE
IS AVAILABLE AT
The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
CHARKHA DEPOT,
Fanaswadi, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Depression in the Bay continues to develop but no storm has yet formed. A feeble western disturbance is approaching North-west Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and local in Southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Burma.

Principal amounts are:—Negapatam, Cuddalore, and Madras 3 and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Extension round the north of the Bay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Multan and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Lahore. Day temperature is below normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and night temperature is lower than usual. Humidity and day temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Jodhpur. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad but below it at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.85" of rain with a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Indore and in defect at Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para. Night temperature is below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature is higher than usual at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and except at Mormugao humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above and night temperature below normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature is above normal at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Indore reports 0.85" of rain with a thunderstorm and Madras has had 0.19". The disturbed conditions in the southwest of the Bay are giving moderate to heavy cloud over the southern half of the Peninsula and the sea is moderate on the south Madras coast. A disturbance from the west is giving moderate to heavy cloud in Baluchistan and the southwest Punjab.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable in the southern half of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th October 1921.

The depression in the Bay continues to develop but no storm has yet formed. A feeble western disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and local in southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Burma.

Principal amounts are:—Negapatam, Cuddalore, Madras three inches and Kodaikanal one.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.802
Temperature of Air	degrees	82.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	75.1
Dew Point	"	71.5
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.69
Means of cloudy sky (the whole sky		7.0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		90.2
Minimum do do		76.3
General direction of Wind	NNE, ENE, NW.	
From Midnight to Midnight		
Movement in Wind do.	miles	138

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.
HIGH WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		h. m	ft in
Tuesday	1st Nov	m 11 48	27 7

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		h. m	ft in.
Tuesday	1st Nov	m 5 57 5 54a	17 10 14 9

"CHINA SILK"
22" broad and 19 yards long piece suitable for two suits or two gowns delivered free at any Indian Post Office for Rs. 40 only.
MANOHAR & CO.,
(c) BOMBAY No. 14.

REDUCED PRICES

Victory Rapid Binder Files Re.	3-8-0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kotek	4-0-0	Box.
Browney Blue or Read Pencil	2-4-0	Dozen
Tran parent Adhesive Tafes (Ready gummed)	2-0-0	Dozen
Window covers. Large Window	4-0-0	per 000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foliscap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	-4-0	"
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (if contract)	0-12-0	Line
Die embossing (If contract)	3-0-0	per 1000
Manda or opaque covers	6-0-0	per 1000

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Head Office:—
55, Frere Road, Branch Kanta Building
Telephone: 4564.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

October 26.

S S War Cuta, Duncan, Colombo.
S S Clan Lindsay, Luvid, Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Barala, Kitron, Busreh
S S Trekieve, Cordy, Calcutta
S S Firoozi, Beattie, Aden.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer E S Embiricos for Liverpool etc.
Steamer Gambada for Calcutta.

S S War Cuta.—The B I S N Company's steamer War Cuta, 1,487 tons, Captain J R Duncan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Lindsay:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, 2,30- tons, Captain E Lavid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain A G Kitson, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Trekieve:—The B I S N Company's steamer Trkieve, 3,229 tons, Captain C Cordy, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Firoozi:—The T M Company's steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain J Beatir, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

October 26.

S S Tevere from Trieste Agents:—Lloyd Triestino S N Co—30 cases glassware; 351 cases glass bangles; 1.2 bales paper, 7 cases leatherware; 10 barrels cement; 500 bags dry figs; 200 bags almonds; 1840 bags almonds in shell, 29 cases cigaret paper; 40 cases mastic; 42 bags gum arabic; 14 cases sunlight soap, 120 bundles olibanum; 8 bags gum; 6 bales sheep skins.

S S Saraswati from Badagara, Agents:—East India Steam Navigation Co—754 bags copra; 2889 bags moist cocoanuts; 115 bags pepper; 246 bags dry cocoanuts.

S S Mantua from London, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co—320 cases brandy; 1 box specie; 1 case cigarettes; 65 boxes bar gold; 1 box sovereign; 2016 bars silver.

EXPORTS.

October 26.

S S Castalia for Liverpool—65 bales wool raw C Ramsarup; 10 bales wool F P F F Campbell and Co; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 35 bales cotton waste V A Save; 164 cwts linseed oilcakes Kulkarni Lele and Co; 15 bales wool raw H Chogmal.

S S Delta for London—1 bundle lamb skins David Sassoon and Co; 745 cwts dry ginger S Rowji; 1 case leather bags The Asian Transit Co; 130 bales hemp D M Doongoji and Co; 3 bundles lamb skins Faxal Elahi; 5 bundles lamb skins M A Md Sidik Kapur; 122 bales hemp Riddle Reeve and Co; 1 bale cotton carpets D Chellaram.

S S Eugenie Embiricos for Hamburg—110 bales cottonity Khimji Visram and Co; 2175 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1228 bales cotton K H Kayani; 110 bales cotton Madhavdas Amersey and Co; 945 bales cotton H E Bode; 110 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co;

S S Eugenie Embiricos for Leith—20000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros; 8000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros;

S S Hatarana for Hamburg—212 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 59 cwts gum kadaya Narsi Mulji and Co; 55 bales cotton Gosho K kaisha; 330 bales cotton Hirji Nensey and Co; 110 bales cotton Vurdhaman Bros; 2300 cwts poppyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Hatarana for Hull—2000 cwts castorseed Birla Bros.

S S Tever for Trieste—300 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Barnaholme for Genoa—2000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts gengelly seed Volkart Bros; 20000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros

S S Barnaholme for Antwerp—200 bales cotton Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Alpe Maru for Kobe—24 bales cotton Cotton Trading and Co;

S S Alpe Maru for Moji—200 bales cottou N M K Kaisha.

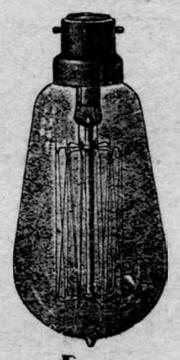
S S Alpe Maru for Hongkong—1550 cwts onios R E Dadacharjee.

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cooker's. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and lamps undertaken.
D. D. POSTWALLA & CO.
575, Hornby Road, FORT.

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.
MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT
Opp. Empire Cinema,
Murzban Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Everything for the Motorist
Regular Petrol Supply.
Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone: No. 1132.

TRY
CARNEIGIE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
BEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Hunyadi Janos Natural Mineral Water
Treacher's Supari Tooth Paste
Treacher & Co
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
Wines, Stores, Provisions
AND
General Merchants,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Estd. 1830.

DRILL
MANTLES
ELECTRIC
FANS, LAMPS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES.
THE LONDON E STERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.
HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

BULB
WILL ILLUMINATE YOUR HOUSE ON THE COMING DIWALI HOLIDAYS.

We Supply 10 C. P. lamps at Rs. 9/- a dozen. These primary cost is low. They consume less current. You Save Your money in both the ways.
COME AND BUY LOW NOW
LESS
YOU LOSE YOUR CHANCE
DELAY IS DANGEROUS
WE HAVE VERY FEW LEFT NOW
Eastern Electric & Trading Coy.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT; POST BOX NO. 459 BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 4963. Tele. EASTEKTRIK, BOMBAY.

When the slightest exertion fatigues you
it means that you are "run down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.

Horlick's Malted Milk
Of all Stores and Sanatoria in 3 sizes.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

TRADE UNIONS.

The journal of the London Chamber of Commerce for the month of September 1921 contains a report of the Trade Union Congress that met at Cardiff in the second week of that month. The Congress embraced 280 Delegates representing 212 Unions with a total membership of over 6 millions and it was presided over by Mr. E. L. Polton. The President in the ourse of his address appealed for unity among the ranks of labour in order to accompiish "a revolution by evolution." Amongst the resolutions passed at the Congress there was one which viewed with grave apprehension the increasing extent and condition of unemployment and reaffirmed the principle that it was the duty of the State to provide work or adequate maintenance for every willing worker. Another important resolution that was moved at the Congress was in favour of securing adequate settlements of disputes without recourse to stoppage of work but unfortunately the resolution was defeated by an overwheming majority. thus clearly proving that the appetite of English Labour for strikes was not yet satisfied. In India the First All-India Trade Union Congress met in Bombay under the Presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai last year in the month of November. At that Congress a Committee was appointed with instructions to draw up plans for a permanent organisation. In order, however, to facilitate the work of the Committee and to give it a sort of legal sanction Mr. N. M. Joshi moved in the Legislative Assembly a resolution recommending the Governor-General in Council that he should take steps to introduce at an early date in the Indian Legislature such legislation as might be necessary for the recognition of Trade Unions and for the protection of Trade Unionists and Trade Union officials from civil and criminal liabilities for *bonafide* Trade Union activities. In England the status of Trade Unionists of Trade Union officials and of Trade Union organisations is determined and fixed by the laws known by the name of Trade Union Laws. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government of India acting upon the resolution of Mr. N. M. Joshi have published a long letter inviting the views of Local Governments and other Associations regarding legislation for the registration and protection of Trade Unions in India. The letter mainly covers up the following five heads viz., (a) the definition of Trade Union; (b) protection of Trade Unions; (c) Trade Union Funds; (d) Registration of Trade Unions; (e) Liability of Trade Unions and lastly picketing. One has not very much to say against the views expressed by the Government of India on all the above heads except on those in connection with the liability of Trade Unions. The Government of India are of the opinion that under the present conditions the principle of the provision of English Law which confers upon the executive of the Union immunity from liability for the wrongful acts of the servants cannot suitably be incorporated in the proposed Indian Law. Such Trade Unions as exist in India differ in important respects from the Trade Unions in England and while Trade Unions in England had behind them in 1906 a continued existence of over a century the Indian organisations are of extremely recent date and in view of the acts of violence and intimidation which have unfortunately characterised a large proportion of the disputes in which they have been concerned it would be unwise in the earlier stage of the existence to exempt them unreservedly from civil liability for tortious acts. If one is correctly informed, at present there are not more than a hundred Unions all over the country and if the Government of India are not prepared to exempt them from civil liability as they frankly say in their letter, the activities of the Labour leaders in this direction will receive a very serious setback. One hopes that the Government of India will give their most serious consideration to the various issues involved in the matter and try their utmost to make "Labour" arrive at a better understanding with "Capital."

NEW DIRECTOR OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Government of India have recently issued a communique announcing their intention to re-organise the Commercial Intelligence Department so as to enhance its usefulness in furthering India's Over-seas trade. Hitherto the activities of the Department were centralised at Calcutta under a Director-General. After consulting Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce (perhaps the English Chambers alone because the Indian Chambers of Commerce do not seem to have received this sort of communication either from the Government of India or from the Local Government), the Government of India have now decided to decentralise the activities of the Department by opening up a subordinate office in Bombay and subsidiary offices at Karachi and Rangoon. The Government of India have also authorised the Director-General to appoint Trade Correspondents at other important centres. The addresses of officers at Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon are to be notified very soon. One hopes that competent Indians will be appointed over these posts so as to give the commercial public a real chance of mixing with the heads of the Departments and thereby laying before them their real grievances as well as other matters which may ultimately lead to a better understanding between the Departmental authorities and the public. If contrary to these expectations of the public Englishmen coming fresh from England are appointed over the posts, the Government of India will in that case be opening up really sinecure posts as the commercial public will not have any chance to overcome the snobbishness of those officials and to get from them genuine and substantial help which is the sore need of backward commercial public.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

The following is a statement showing the amounts charged against India during the 10 years ending with 1919-20 on account of its net share of the subsidy paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the carriage of the East India, China and Australia Mails:—

	Rs.
1910-11	8,18,820
1911-12	8,18,820
1912-13	8,18,820
1913-14	8,18,820
1914-15	8,18,820
1915-16	6,40,695
1916-17	8,97,945
1917-18	6,86,820
1918-19	6,86,820
1919-20	6,86,820

It goes without saying that if India had her own adequate shipping to undertake the carriage of mails, this large subsidy which now finds its way into the pockets of English merchants would have been diverted to those of Indian merchants. The total tonnage entered into and cleared from British Indian ports roughly amounts to 13 millions on an average but it is to be regretted that it is all done mainly with the help of British ships. In the middle of the last century there were 34 thousand Indian-owned vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,250,000. Towards 1900 these had dwindled to a tonnage of a little over a hundred thousand. For the present there are practically no large ships owned by Indians and the coastal shipping as registered at the Indian ports stands up at very low figure of nearly 16,000 tons. The Government of Canada are encouraging national shipping and the country now owns roughly I million tons of shipping and its foreign trade has overtaken and exceeded that of India. In Japan also the State has taken an initiative in ship-building and under the Government patronage ship building has made a great headway in recent years. In United States also shipbuilding is going on under Government auspices. It is hoped that the Government of India will also start shipbuilding on its own account and by taking an initiative in the matter will encourage shipping on private account as well, which is absolutely necessary looking to the vast magnitude of India's export and import trade with foreign countries. In the beginning of the British rule it was some justification for the Government to say that in the absence of Indian-owned shipping they had to encourage British shipping as a matter of necessity in order to develop India's resources and to place her on a footing with other civilised countries of the Continent. But now when they are proclaiming that they intend to place India on a footing with the Self-governing Dominions the backward state of India's shipbuilding is rarely consistent with the new position which she is deemed to have acquired in the eyes of other civilised nations.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, 24th Oct. 1921.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool, ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	—
" " Sales of East Indian ..	200
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot	12 69
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	21 50
New York, 11 a.m. { Jan. ..	18 01
{ March ..	17 90
{ May ..	17 0
(As known in Liverpool at—closing time.)	
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. .. Jan. ..	17 67
" " " May ..	15 98

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 24th Oct. 1921.

Months	To-day's Price.
July	11 87
November	11 58
December	11 53
January	11 41
February	11 42
March	11 32
April	11 26
May	11 21
June	11 2
July	11 04
August	11 88
September	11 72

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 24th Oct. 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
Oct.	20 25
Nov.	20 36
Dec.	20 55
Jan.	20 75
February	20 8.
March	20 8.
April	20 9.
May	20 9.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 24th October, 1921.

S. G. Bengal, Good	7.90
" " Fully Good	8.65
" " Fine	8.90
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9.10
" " " Fully Good	9.75
" " " Fine	10 10
M. G. Broach, Good	10.55
" " Fully Good	11 05
" " Fine	11.30
" Scinde, Good	7.78
" " Fully Good	8.53
" " Fine	8.78

DISCOUNTS.

London, 24th Oct 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/4
" " " 6 " ..	3 3/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block 127

LINSEED.

LINSEED CALCUTTA, Pure Basis, Bags

Oct.-Nov. Neglected and Nominal.. £ 15 5/8

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net

Nov.-Dec Quoted 27/3

" Months Jan.-April Paid 27/3

New York 24th Oct. 1921.

Demand Bills 3 95 12

EXCHANGE.

London 24th Oct. 1921.

On London in Paris	54.32
In Germany	677 00
In Italy	100 70

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 61
Christiana	21 95
Amsterdam	11 56
Switzerland	21 26
Mid American Cottod Spot	12 09
Egyption F. G. F. sakels	22 00

The Bombay Mails 8th instant were delivered in London on 24th October.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 24th Oct. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	35,000
Exports to Great Britain ..	4,000
" to Continent ..	1,00
Futures at New York { Jan ..	18.29
{ Mar ..	18.17
{ May ..	17.67
{ July ..	17.27
Spot Cotton at New York ..	19.00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	18 25
Rose—of Spot Cotton—	
Futures at New Orleans { Jan ..	17.99
{ May ..	17.81
Rio Coffee (No 7 quality ..	7 3/4
Demand Bills U. S. Gold ..	99 1/4
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign ..	70 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, 25th Oct 1921

Futures at New York { Jan ..	19 14
{ Mar ..	18 9
{ May ..	18 38
{ July ..	17 27

Liverpool, 25th Oct 1921

Futures { Oct, ..	12 86
{ Jan ..	12 12
Cotton Daily, Mid, U.S.A. G.O. { Mar, ..	11 92
Liverpool { May ..	11 76

London 25th Oct., 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 1/2 down.
Bar Gold	5/4/8 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	40 1/8 Unsteady

MONEY MARKET.

London, 24th Oct. 1921

Bar Gold	85 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	40 1/8
" 2 months bars ..	39 3/4

Closing Rate of Silver:—China selling. Uncertain.

Highest day to day loans ..	2 1/2
Lowest " " " " ..	3 7/8
Discount Rate of England Rate ..	5 1/2

p/s, Made 21st July 1921.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Oct. 26.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

To day 86 points higher being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 510 and after touching Rs. 514 declined to Rs. 505. It then again advanced till Rs. 516 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 512. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 510½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 511 and closed at Rs. 509. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 454 and went down to Rs. 445 again advancing to Rs. 454½, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 451. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 451 and went down till Rs. 440 again going up till Rs. 447 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 442. F. G. M. G. Bengal was Rs. 354 at 4 p.m. for December-January delivery.

Our market for ready cotton maintained quiet tone yesterday. About 2,000 bales are reported to have been purchased by Japan shippers.

SPOT QUOTATION

Bombay, 26th Oct, 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Stad		
Fresh ..	390	305 290
M. G. Oomra's No 4	375	361 345 ..
M. G. Central P. No 1	405	395 375 ..
M. G. Central P. No 2	290	380 370 ..
Broaches	..	.. 430 420 425

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce now, for the 48 hours ending 9 p.m. on 25th Oct 1921

Cotton	8233	Rs.
Wheat	30	Guts.
Linseed	1093	"
Rapeseed	269	"
Gingellyseed	2170	"
Poppyseed	96	"
Groundnuts	2009	"
Castorseed	1467	"
Rice	2917	"
Myrabolams	601	"
Cottonseed	1113	"
Sugarcane	Nil	
Grain	448	"
Jowari	Nil	
Bajri	9	"
Gul	1813	"
Flour	336	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

3-30 p.m. Bombay, 26th Oct. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic ..	1-4 3/16
Bank Demand ..	1-4 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s ..	..
Doc. Demand ..	387
American ..	384
Bankers Dollar ..	204
Shanghai ..	296
Japan ..	178 1/2
Singapore ..	173 1/2

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Invited rates for Brass and Copper Sheets Quotations.

26th Oct. 1921

Brass	3/4	76	0 0
D.	1	74	0 0
B.	1 1/4	74	0 0
Do	1 1/2	74	0 0
Do	1 3/4	74	0 0
Do	2	74	0 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay 26th Oct, 1921.

Copper	3/4	84	0 0
Do.	1	84	0 0
Do	1 1/4	84	0 0
Do	1 1/2	84	0 0
Do	1 3/4	84	0 0
Do	2	84	0 0
Japanese Copper Sheets ..		not	
Patent Tatta Plates ..		22	0 0
Copper English Bolts ..		not	
Sheet Copper ..		34	0 0
Chor chakergused		23	4 0
Lead		43	0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

8-30 p.m. 26th Oct. 1921

Ready	Bazar Rates. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-29 ..	80 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 76-29 ..	80 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangli ..	86 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Bombay ..	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 0 0
Teelseed, White 28-29 ..	75 0 0
Teelseed, Cajar 73-29 ..	70 0 0
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0
Teelseed, Cajar 62-29 ..	65 0 0
Poppyseed, White	15 0 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0
Jaws	52 0 0
Mowraseed	8 8 0
Castorseed	52 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May ..	9 13 0
Linseed May	13 12 0
Cotton Candy ready delivery ..	88 0 9

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28-5-0
Bars gold forward 28-5-0
Bars gold 2nd settlement
Bars silver ready 97-2-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 97-2-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 97-1-0

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/16
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/32
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/4
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 5/16
Tone of Exchange. Quiet. Unsettled.
On Paris. Bank's selling D D Frcs 365
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 380
On Paris buying D D Frcs 380
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 177
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 169
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 201
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 296
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/2
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 384
London Gold ready s 104-4
London silver ready d 39 1/8
London silver forward d 38 3/4
Tone of silver. Uncertain. China sold.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange S 3.96½
French exchange Frcs 53.90
Italian exchange 100.00
Swiss exchange 21.40
Belgium exchange 55.10
German exchannge Mrks. 646

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12
5 per cent War Loan 84
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/10
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 36
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market opened strong, but closed fairly steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 3100, Appollo 115, By Cotton 1400, By Dyeing 1302/8, Bradbury 1320, Cent India 5215, Comoa Land 2960, Crescent 5778, Currimbhoy 2322/8, Edw Sassoon 730, Fazulbhoy 1715, Ind Bleaching 235, Ind Malwa 807/8, Kohinoor 5820, Madhavrao Scd 380, M Petit 5800, Meyer Sassoon 460, New Great 1807/8, New City 945, Pabani 1155, Pearls 1340, Phoenix 1245, Premier 240, Simplex 1140, Swadeshi 5295, Tata Mill 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 795, B Tramway 140, Ind Cement 380, Katni Ord 287/8, Katni Defd 1440, New India Insur 22, Oriental Life 350, Tata Iron Ord 85, Tata Iron Defd 370, Tata Iron N Ord 76/4, Tata Iron N Defd 310, Tata Hydro 900, Tata Oil 95, Scindia Steam 11.

COLOUR MARKET.

Oct. 26.

The market remains quiet and poor business to be reported. Stockists are expecting business in Muhurat. Fresh arrivals are reported and the cost of the same is less than that of the previous stocks. Good forward business passed in Aniline and Alizarine Dyes at the reduced rates. The rates are almost the same as reported last time.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.				Rs
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Mar.		12%	335
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.		17%	580
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July		14%	80
Emperial ..	100	..		10%	1414
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	..		14%	728
Morlea ..	..	..		5%	39
Central Rs. 25 M. ..	50	April		14%	38
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..		7%	65
Tata . Rs 20	75	..		As. 12	24/8
Union 75 ..	50	Rs.			5
EXCHANGE BANKS					
Chartered Bank ..	5	April-Oct.		12%	18
Eastern Bank, Ld £4 .	10	..		7%	66
Hongkong and Shanghai A	125			33%	
Mercantile Bank B £125	25	Mar.-Sept.		16%	228
C121	25	Sept.-Mar.		16%	254
National £512		Feb.-Oct.		250%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar| ..	50	May	27	528
Bort ..	475	Nov.	150	1225
Harvey and Sabh pty .	500	July	70	585
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	15	117 1/8
Mumbai Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	18	205
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.	6	480
New Mofussil Co. ..	500	Nov.	110	980 xd
New Prince of Wales ..	500	Oct.	50	250 xd
Volkert U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	50	580

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11 %	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	" do.	12	550
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	103
Central Provinces Ry. .	100	June-Jan.	6	84
Chaparmukh-Silghat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	76
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	6	6
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	53
Gujerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	6	70
Hoshangabad Bomb ..	100	Jan.-July	4	67
Khulna Bhagirhat Ry.	100	..	4	106
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4	78
Nandra Sinon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5	58
Mymensingh ..	100	..	8	76
Pachora Amner ..	100	Jan.-July	8	71
Sara Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4	59
Shalkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5	76
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	100	July-Dec.	10	120
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	11	596
Upper Sind Light Ry. .	100	..	5 %	93

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..		10%	170
Andhra Valley O	1,50	..		4%	700
Andhra Valley P	1,000	..		4%	100
P. Rs.	50	..		7%	50
B. E. S. and T Co Rs.	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6		141/4
Calcutta Dr. 9 ..	100				108
Surat Elect.	100				4 price
Tata Hydro-Elect. ...	1,000	Jan. ..		25	900
" " P.....	1,000	Jan.		35	870
Telephone ..	58	..		2	16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Year d. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance .	500	April-Oct.		100	3100
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..		..	420
Apollo ..	50	..		..	115
Asai Virji 77 ..	100	..		..	100
Burwan ..	100	Dec.		12%	2
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	500	..		35	1400
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.		136	1902/8
Bombay Industrials ..	100	..		..	101
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..		35	1325
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.		80	1150
Central India ..	500	May-Nov.		140	5205
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.		5%	5/8
Cotton Land & Mill ..	700	..		265	3030
Coria ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		388	375
Cresent ..	100	do.		80	792/8
Currimbhoy ..	50	do.		134	2340
David ..	200	do.		140	1330
Dawn ..	250	do.		250	1585
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.		As. 8	742/8
Elphinstone ..	100	..		100	245
Emperor Edward ..	100	do.		15	1500
Fazulbhoy ..	250	May		100	1750
Finlay Mills ..	250	..		5 0	1590
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May		130	2310
Globe ..	150	..		80	230
Gokak Mill ..	100	June		86	265
Gold Mohur ..	100	..		25	227 1/8
Hindustan ..	1,000	..		60	300
Hyderabad ..	1,000	April-Oct		150	2450
Ind Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.		200	240
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..		16	220
Indore Rajwa ..	100	April-Oct.		150	812/8
Jamsetji Manufg ..	250	Mar.-Sept.		150	625
Jowai Saloo ..	1,000	April-Oct.		140	640
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		80	1540
Khandesh ..	1,000	June-Dec.		300	1700
Khatau ..	100	June-Dec.		..	793
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		87	3820
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.		500	5200
Madhavji Sondhia ..	120	Mar.-Sept.		25	300
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.		2 0	3500
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.		200	3460
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		500	6100
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..		100	1425
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do.	..	25	470
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..		150	8000
Mysore Spinning I ..	250	Feb.-Aug		90%	7800
New City of Bombay ..	100	Mar.-Sept.		100	950
New Great Eastern ..	500	April-Oct.		1 0	1302/8
Pabaney	250	..		100	1175
Pearl	200	..		5	1552/8
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept		..	1230
Planet Mill ..	100	..		..	380
Premier	100	..		18	245
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.		50	255
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	April-Oct.		1,000	380
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April		25	100
Shahapore ..	1,000	do.		20	18500
Simplex	250	June. Aug.		30	1152/8
Sir S. Broacha Mills ..	100	..		350	543/12
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		1 0	2885
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.		15	5315
Swan	250	Oct.		..	1480
Tata .. O	500	..		8½	1800
P	500	..		8	1900
Union Mill	250	..		25	557
Vishnu Cotton .. O	500	..		..	2351
P	500	..		7%	2400
Western India ..	1,000	..		125	50

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co. ..	50	Oct.-Mar.		100	800
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..		8	40
Badham Pile ..	70	..		8	100
Belgaur Sugar Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.		..	15 dh.
Bo. Burma T. Corporta.	125	..	Rs	20	630
Bo. Burma T. Corporta. New Issue 25 ..	25	..		8	147/8
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug.		2-5	1625
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	40	..		..	20
Bombay Steam Navi O	250	Mar.-Sept.		7	290
gation Co. P	250	Oct.		8%	100
Bombay Uganda ..	100	..		812	par.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct.		80%	78
British Burma Petroleum	8	Mar.-Oct.		As. 6	14
The Eastern O	15	..			
Chemical Co. D2sh	11	..		Nil.	18
Empire Life Rs. 50 ..	100	..		48%	35
Gobhai Karanja O	100	..		Rs. 1	332 1/8
George Gabagan & Co.	100	..		Rs. 5	61
Indian Cotton Oil O100	100	Dec.-July		7%	5 dh
Co. P 200	250	Dec.-July		7%	75 nom
John Roberts & Co. ..	100	Oct.-July		15	215 nom.
Jost's Eng. Co.. Ltd. ..	50	Oct.		50%	230
Kemp & Co. ..	200	July		25	135
Marks & Co. ..	100	July	..	12	147 1/8
Marsland Price Co. ..	100			4%	100
Marslane Price Co. ..	100			7%	80
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100	..		30%	520
New Indian Insurance ..	100	Sept.		..	22
New Union Flour Mills ..	100	..		25	150
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 .	200	May		30%	350
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July		..	40
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.		68	845
Scindia	1	..		Nil.	11/8
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. .	100	Sept.		35%	150
O	75	..		..	87/8
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	30	..		28	352/8
P	150	Mar.-Sept.		8%	
Tata Iron Ord (NI) ..	300	..		..	78/2
Dif (,,) ..	400	..		..	325
Tata Iron Pref (second)	100	..		..	37½
Thacker & Co. ..	50	June		..	3[illegible]
Tata Oil Mills ..	100	..		1/60%	95
Western India Chemical Co.	100	..		..	5 dh

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex Div

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GREECE AND TURKEY.

APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

The London "Times" publishes the following letter by the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali:—

Sir,—Your forcible article in *The Times* of September 14 on "Greece and Turkey" makes me venture to renew my appeal that England, as the only Power among the Allies who has an interest and a stake in the fate of the great Indian continent and of its vast millons, should, now that the Greek enterprise to subjugate Asia Minor has ended in disastrous failure, turn her attention to the restoration of peace within the King's Dominions in the East. It is notorious that the unprecedented ferment in India, instead of abating, has become worse, until the conditions are almost volcanic. No useful purpose will be served by blinking the fact that the trouble in the main is due to our policy in the Near East. As you very rightly observe, "formal neutrality, covering secret hopes in one direction or another, was a poor and evasive policy in view of such a situation as this. You refer to the conditions in Asia Minor; I apply your words as most opposite to the conditions in India. If it is now realized that the only way for restoring peace and good-will in India is by bringing about a satisfactory and just settlement in Asia Minor, the chief weapon of mischief would be knocked out of the hands of the agitators and the ferment would collapse at once.

The Turks have once more proved their right to live as a member of the brotherhood of free nations. They have repelled so far the strongest attack launched against them by an army immensely superior in number, equipment, and all the appliances of modern warfare. Their heroic efforts in defence of their fatherland are certain to evoke some appreciation from the gallant hearts in England who love patriotism. Peace with India, it cannot be too often repeated is of vital importance to the whole Empire. To attain that object and to win back the good-will, friendship, and fidelity of the Indian people, now so racked and antagonized, England might jettison all high politics based on the unstable friendship of any alien people.

I submit that the wisest course—wisest in the long run to Greece herself—would be to call upon her to evacuate Asia Minor and Thrace. She is bleeding herself to death in her oft-repeated attempts to conquer Western Asia; she maintains a garrison 100,000 strong in Thrace; she will have to maintain an army equally strong to hold even Smyrna and the hinterland. How long can she survive this tremendous drain on her resources in men and money. It would be truer friendship to compel her to abandon Thrace and Asia Minor, which were assigned to her under a misconception, and to concentrate her undoubted energies and the capacity of her people to the development of

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 28.

Ordinary General Meeting of the Central India Spg., Wg. and Mfg. Co., and the Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Navsari Building, Hornby Row, 3-30 and 3-45 p.m. respectively.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Morarjee Gocul-das Hall, Cavel 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 29.

The S.S. Malwa with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Diary.

IN MEMORIUM.

KARVE.—In the sacred and loving memory of late Mr. Vishvanath Vishnu Karve, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Khamgaon (Berar), who died on 25th October, 1918, of influenza. Inserted by his sorrowing brother, Dr. G. V. Karve, of Seoni, C. P.

HIGH MASS.

There will be a High Mass on Friday, the 28th October, at 7-15 a.m. at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon, for the repose of the soul of Mr. Albert Charles Baptista who died on the 28th September 1921.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

We have received a copy of the preliminary plan of the lay out for the Back Bay Reclamation, prepared by Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.S.I., A.R.I., B.A., consulting town planer.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the outward Mails of the 13th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Sunday next.

FIRE AT DE LISLE ROAD.

A fire broke out on Tuesday night at 11-30 p.m. in a cotton cleaning factory belonging to Mr. P. S. Unwala situated at De Lisle Road. The cause of fire has not been ascertained. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000 which is covered by insurance.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN D. C. COMMITTEE.

As the result of Polling that took place at Bandra and Ghatkoper, on Sunday last, the 23rd instant, Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai of Ghatkoper and Mr. Gokuldas D. Bhat of Vile-Parle, have been declared as duly elected delegates, to attend the Ahmedabad Congress on behalf of this District.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Prof. A. X. Soares will read a paper on "The Heritage of the Portuguese to the East, or the Influence of Portuguese on the Languages of the East with special reference to the Languages of the Bombay Presidency."

A CORRECTION.

As some of the names of those who were elected to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from G. Ward were incorrectly, spelt, we give below the names of the gentlemen whose names met with the accident. Messrs. Ramanlksai Mehta, Jamnadas C. Erunza, V. B. Waikool, and Shet Damodhar Haridas.

MUNI SHRI MOHAULALJI JAIN LIBRARY.

"In connection with Muni Shree Mohaulalji Jain Library, near Madhaubag public attention is respectfully invited to the fact that all magazines and quarters subscribed for the Library will henceforward be kept for reading purposes on the reading room table from 7-30 to 12 a.m.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday morning at about one o'clock the Gujerat Mail of B. B. and C. I. Railway collided with a light engine at Navli Station. Some passengers were severely shaken and some were injured who were treated on the spot. One of the firemen who received serious injury was removed to the Baroda Hospital.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of 17 members for the Provincial Congress Committee will take place to-day between 9 to 11 a.m. (S. T.) and 6 to 9 p.m. (S. T.) at F Ward Central Office Opp. Tata Mills, Dadar. There are 28 candidates. The list of candidates will be kept in the office A general meeting will be held on Friday 28th October 1921 at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at Dadar. A meeting of the working committee will meet to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Dadar Office.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Humanitarian League will be held on Thursday, the 27th instant, in the League's Office at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to adopt the report of the work of the League together with the statements of income and expenditure duly audited upto the 30th June. The same day a meeting of the members of the Electoral Body of the League will be held at the League's premises after the work of the General Meeting is finished to elect ten members for the General Committee of the League.

Y. M. E. S. SCOUT TROOP.

The Hon. Secretary Y. M. E. S. Scout Troop writes:—

The following scouts have passed the Second class tests examination in order of merit:—(1) R. V. Divekar (2) H. N. Naik (3) M. H. Bhandare (4) M. N. Naik (5) B. N. Depolkar (6) D. G. Rao (7) Y. D. Sirpotdar (8) J. D. Telang (9) D. G. Purao (10) G. B. Mankar (11) S. M. Satarkar.

The following Scouts have passed the Tenderfoot examination of the second term. (1) J. V. Divekar (2) A. D. Thakor (3) M. D. Bhandare (4) L. R. Telang (5) R. V. Kothare.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, with correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Friday the 4th November instead of on 2nd November as previously advised.

Monday the 31st October 1921 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Diwali." All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The telegraph branches of the Combined Offices will however, remain open and work as usual.

BOMBAY P. C. VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. V. A. Desai of the Vigilance Committee writes as follows:—

I am glad to note that since I had occasion to write about the breach of Excise Laws, I notice the Excise Inspector on the alert. Liquor is being freely served by the licensee next to Precious Cinema on Lamington Road, specially on the verandah and on the footpath near the building bearing Mr. Vicajee Patel Pleader's Board. Yesterday however a case of liquor being sold to a minor by Licensee opposite Mr. Govindji Vasanji's shop near Grant Road Tram Terminus was taken up by an Excise Inspector.

As to Police activities, I do not know if I should thank Inspector Power for Picketting Liquor shop, Licensee No. 141 Foras Road and the one at Kamatipura 14th Lane for an hour last night (24th). It was transparent with what object he was so doing, specially when he was accompanied by four Police Constables Nos. 1425, 2558, 2733 and 1371, and one may congratulate him for having at last arrested a picket.

Toddy which is being rigidly picketed, is now being freely sold openly in streets. I tried in several instances to get the names but failed to get them. Mr. P. J. Mistry, however succeeded in getting the name of one The man was selling Toddy in Bhandari street 1st Lane Kumbharwada on the 24th at about 7-30 p.m. and he gave his name as Bhikoo and said that he belonged to shop Licensee No. 65. Mr Mistry took down the name of independent witness to corroborate this.

Mr P. J. Mistry reports as follows:—

That on the 23rd at shop No. 187 DeLisle Road a police constable got drank and became disorderly at about 8 p.m.

On the 23rd instant at shop No. 23 Bar at DeLisle Road a police constable in mufti accompanied by others in Mufti assaulted one of the pickets and others. On the same date at shop No. 221 a Mavali named Baboo, had been engaged, who parades in front of the shop brandishing a Lathi and bullying pickets. I do not think the Police thought it their duty to take any notice of this.

ST. ANNE'S MEN'S SODALITY, BYCULLA

On the 15th March 1921 St. Anne's Men's Sodality of Byculla closed its fiftieth year of existence. It chose the month of October —the month of the Rosary—as a most fitting time in which to commemorate this event. The Novena in connection with the Golden Jubilee began on Friday the 7th instant. Every evening at 7 p.m. the Rosary was recited. On Sunday the 16th instant at 8-30 a.m. a Solemn High Mass of Thanksgiving was celebrated at St. Anne's when the Sodalists, numbering close on to one hundred received the Holy Communion in a body. The service in the evening, at which there was a re-union of Sodalities and a procession was taken by Dr. Alban Goodier S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, who was received at the entrance to the church and escorted to his Throne by the members of the Sodality. On the following Sunday the members of the Sodality were "At Home" at the residence of Mrs de Rozario of No. 2 Mount Road, to the Spiritual Directors and Representatives of the various Sodalities in Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"IRENE."

After such a poor show as "The Kiss Call", one performance only thank goodness, the production of "Irene", the popular London and New York musical success, came as a very refreshing change. "Irene" I consider one of the best of the Bandman shows yet produced in Bombay, and probably if the Bandman Company ran it continually for a week, full houses, each night would reward their efforts.

The music of "Irene" is indeed delightful and in "Alice Blue Gown" we have a melody made to haunt us. Such melodies are characteristic of great musical successes.

"Irene" was a personal triumph for Dolly Prince, and one is almost led to believe "Irene" was written specially for her, so perfectly suitable is the part.

"Irene" is just a wonderful little story of a shop-girl whom Fortune favours with a smile. Her meeting with Donald Marshall is quite accidental, such meetings usually are. Donald Marshall as you may guess is instrumental in giving Irene her chance. Donald's friend "Madame" Luey, a rising modiste, a man by the way, and a very amusing one at that, engages Irene to wear his wonderful gowns, thus Irene's entry into the realms of New York Society which she takes by storm. Donald Marshall needless to say is one of the Elite, J. P. Bowden, his millionaire friend, falls in love with Irene, asks her to accept an almost priceless string of pearls as such plutocrats do, and asks Irene to marry him. Whilst Irene has this matter under consideration as a matter of form, we find our millionaire friend of select descent getting to know Irene's true position, and calls the offer of marriage off, taking back his string of pearls. This is rather convenient for the successful termination of our story. Donald Marshall, very much in love with Irene himself, suddenly comes to the pleasant conclusion he would like to marry Irene. Whilst Donald is conveying this idea to Irene. Mother turns up unexpectedly as mothers do. Irene's mother of course. The situation is rather embarrassing for all parties, as mother has been kept out of the secret of Irene's entry into Society, and much has to be explained.

Finally, mother gives way to the protestations of Irene and Donald, and at the fall of the curtain everything is as it should be.

As Irene, Dolly Prince surpassed all her previous performances, the clever acting of this charming young lady will, I am certain, be remembered by most of us.

Eric Masters as Donald Marshall, Jerry Verno as Robert Harrison, not forgetting the small part of Madeline Rossiter as Jane Gilmour and the rest of this bright little cast, can be said to have helped one and all towards the success of this brilliant production.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

REQUEST FOR USE OF MUNICIPAL KACHRA SIDING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

CONCESSION TO DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner dated 14th instant which stated:—

"I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation that the Director of Development, Bombay, has expressed a desire to make use of the Municipal kutchra siding between Kurla and Deonar as a temporary measure for the running of trains and wagons loaded with materials belonging to the Development Department and to take sidings off the Municipal line and has also asked that the wagons of the Development Department may be allowed to be attached to the ordinary Municipal kutchra trains to the capacity of the locomotives. I have allowed him to do so subject to the Corporation's sanction on the following conditions:—

(1) The Development Department wagons may be attached to the Municipal kutchra trains provided no objection is raised by the G. I. P. Railway who supply the locomotives.

(2) Other trains may be run with due caution as there is only a single line, provided no obstruction is caused to the regular running of the Municipal kutchra train.

(3) Sidings may be taken off the Municipal kutchra main line at suitable points in such a manner as not to cause any interference to the kutchra train service and in consultation with the Municipal Engineer.

(4) All sidings falling within the limits of Municipal property should be constructed through the G. I. P. Railway and these sidings shall be liable to be removed or shifted at 3 months' notice at the expense of the Development Department to such positions as may be required by the Municipality and without any claim for damages or expense.

(5) The maintenance of the new points, crossings and sidings, etc., of the Development Department shall be arranged and managed by it or through the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the Municipality shall not in any way be responsible for accidents over them.

(6) The maintenance charges of the permanent 3-mile length of track of the Municipal kutchra siding shall for each of the five years during which this arrangement is to run, be distributed between Directorate and the Bombay Municipality in proportion to the number of wagons hauled for each party during every official year, a journey out and home (Kurla) counting as one journey; such charges to be determined on the basis of Rs. 5,000 per year which is the average cost during the last two years for the maintenance of the permanent track.

(7) This arrangement shall hold good for a term of five years commencing from the 1st of October, 1921."

The Committee forwarded this matter to the Corporation recommending the grant.

AHMEDABAD MILL DISPUTE.

ONLY A PARTIAL STRIKE.

A HOPEFUL OUT-LOOK.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the rumours about a general strike in the Ahmedabad mills are not correct. There is only a partial strike among the weavers and the spinning section is working without any trouble. It is expected that the weavers also will go back to work to morrow, as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who has been accepted as an umpire by both the parties, leaves for Ahmedabad to-night and is likely to give his decision to-morrow.

MR DESHPANDE'S TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 26.

The sedition case of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande is fixed for the 14th of November for hearing in the Dharwar Sessions Court.

INDIAN NATIONAL COLLEGES

In reply to a letter from Mr. B. H. Bhatnagar inquiring as to the chances of admission into the American Universities for students coming from the National Colleges and Universities of India, Mr. Henry Pennypacker, Chairman of the Admission Committee of the Harvard University, Massachusetts, writes to say that the University will be glad to consider the applications from Indian students whether from the Government or National Universities.

In granting admission individual merit alone will be considered.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

GIRGAUM WARD ELECTIONS.

A meeting of the newly-appointed Managing Council of the Girgaum Ward District Congress Committee was held last night at the Minerva Mansion, Sandhurst Road. Mr. Neve, one of the Vice-Presidents was in the chair. The first item on the agenda was concerning the results of the polling in connection with the election of representatives on the Provincial Congress Committee. The Scrutineers' report was read and adopted, and the following members were declared duly elected to the Provincial Committee: Messrs. R. B. Vaidya; M. R. Jayakar; R. S. Padbidri; R. V. Nadkarni; S. G. Banker: R. K. Prabhu; K. B. Sarzgiri; P. G. Vanikar; V. V. Zaveri; W. P Kabadi; R. K. Golikery; V. D. Sathe; Amritlal H. Dalal; H. V. Zaveri; Hansraj P. Thackersey; Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale: Messrs. U. K. Oza; Baban Gokhale; M. C. Modi; S. K. Nicholson; R. G. Tripathi; M. G. Bhandare; Miss K. Tulaskar; Messrs. Laxmidas Shrikant; B. K. Nicholson; F. J. Ginwalla; and M. B. Varma.

Among other matters dealt with, was a letter from the Provincial Congress Committee giving cover to the recommendations of its Sub-Committee appointed to consider the possibility of licensing dealers in Khaddhar cloth, with a view to ensure trustworthiness among dealers. The Sub-Committee, after careful consideration of the question, arrived at the conclusion that the introduction of a system of licensing would not be feasible, and such a system would lead to undesirable complications. The letter was recorded. After appointing a special Sub-Committee to look after Swadeshi propaganda, the Committee adjourned till Saturday.

BANTAM WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

TOMMY HARRISON BEATS LEDOUX.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 26.

In the contest at Hanley for the European bantam-weight championship, the Englishman, Tommy Harrison, beat the holder, Frenchman Ledoux, on points.

From February next the Iraq group of the Royal Air Force will become an independent command directly responsible to the Air Ministry.

M. Robert Jackson, Kent, Chief Engineer of P. W. D. Bombay, left £16, 467 sterling.

Johannesburg.—Australians have defeated the Transvaal by nine wickets.

Paris.—M. Briand has received Premier Gounaris and M. Baltazzi.

"WISH YOU FREEDOM FROM SLAVERY."

BRITISH WORKERS' MESSAGE.

TO INDIAN WORKERS.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

The General Secretary, Trade Union Congress Committee states that the Congress meets in Jherriah, on November 30th, and closes on December 2nd, under Mr. Baptista's presidentship.

The following message has been received from the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation: "London Executive Council congratulates Indian Trades Unionists. This Confederation, representing 1,209,000 iron steel workers of Great Britain, wishes the Indian workers every success in their endeavour to free themselves from conditions of slavery.

ALLIANCE MILL.

A GENERAL LOCK-

The Alliance Mill at Tardeo has declared a general lock-out since Tuesday morning. About 2,000 men have, in consequence, been thrown out of work. The reason for the step taken by the Mill management is not yet clear. But the leaders of the men allege that there was some discontent prevailing among them for sometime past over the appointment of a new Manager. It is said that during the four months or so, of the new Manager's regime, the production of the Mill has considerably diminished, and the men have been getting less wages as a result. It is said that the Mill management were aware of the discontent among the men, but nothing happened till Monday evening. When the men returned to the Mill on Tuesday morning, they found the gates closed. It appears that an attempt is being made by some responsible people to bring about an early favourable settlement of the trouble.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA & SON.

SLIGHTLY HURT IN TRAIN COLLISION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

As a result of a train collision, somewhere near Baroda, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and his son have been slightly hurt.

SWADESHI STORES.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committe sends us the following:—

With a view to advertise the names of Swadeshi Stores dealing in India cloth, the Provincial Congress Committee requests all such Stores to furnish the following information by the end of this week:—

1. Whether they sell,
   (a) India Mill-made cloth of Foreign Yarn; (b) India Mill-made cloth of Indian Mill-made Yarn; (c) Hand-woven cloth of Indian Mill-made Yarn; or (d) Hand-spun and Hand-woven cloth and
2. Whether they intend to stop the sale of cloth made of Foreign Yarn after their present stock is sold out.

SWADESHI FOR SWARAJAYA.

DUTY OF INDIANS.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee a Meeting was held on Wednesday night in Shri Cutchi Dusa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi when some entertaining and interesting speeches we. delivered by several well-known speakers, on "Swadeshi the sole condition of Swarajaya." Seth Mian Mohmed Haji Jan Mohmed Chotani presided the occasion.

The speeches were interspersed with recitations, but the speeker's who were advertised to address were absent.

Mr. Saida at the outset urged the gathering to use Swadeshi articles only as the country had become poor owing to their use of foreign materials. That India had its glorious past required no proof, as it was evidenced in architectural monuments now extant such as the Kutub Minar, etc., and the muslin of Dacca and Patan. He exhorted the audience to use "Charkha" and only Swadeshi articles for the economic salvation of the country.

Mr. N. D. Upadhiya then said that as an effect of khadi-wear in India, already Manchester and Lancashire have suffered a loss to the extent of three crores of rupees during the last three months. He advised therefore, all to use "Khadi" only so that Swarajaya may be won soon, even before the end of this year.

On Maulvi Ismail Gajnavi's exhorting the audience to get rid of their foreign cloth, a number of foreign caps and clothes were thrown at him from the audience for bonfire.

Maulana Ahmed Mukhtawar Saheb then addressing the gathering said that the British Government was all powerful. It had an indomitable army and navy, but it had derived all its strength from India. If India stopped its help it would ultimately tend to weaken England. The best way of weakening England, he said was to use "Charkha" and Swadeshi materials only.

The meeting dispersed late at night with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PRINCE AND PARSIS

TRUSTEES OBDURATE.

A QUESTION OF "USAGE!"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to send herewith the correspondence that passed between the Solicitors for the signatories to the First Protest and the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat, in connection with the proposed communal address to the Prince. As the subject is most important I shall thank you to spare some space in your paper the publication of this correspondence at your earliest convenience.—Yours, etc.

KHURSHAD FIX NARIMAN.

Oct. 25.

BOMBAY, 10th October 1921.
Most Urgent.

To
The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties,

Dear Sirs,

On behalf of our clients Messrs. Khurshad F. Nariman, Sorab P. Kapadia and others, we beg to address you as follows:—

Our clients are signatories of the Protest already forwarded to you, protesting against the proposals of the Trustees to present an address in the name and on behalf of the Parsi Community to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to this city next month. Therein our clients have set out various reasons for making their protest and have ended with an appeal to you asking you to refrain from presenting any such address on behalf and in the name of the Parsi Community; and to note that the signatories of the said protest are not in favour of the presentation of any such address.

Our clients think that it can scarcely be disputed by you that you are not entitled to present any such address in the name and on behalf of the Community.

Under the circumstances, our clients desire to have your immediate assurance that their said protest will be considered and given effect to.

Awaiting your reply,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
Sd. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO.

BOMBAY, 13th October 1921.

To
The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Trust Funds and Properties,

Dear Sirs,

On behalf of our clients Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Sorab P. Kapadia and others, we beg to draw your immediate attention to our letter to you of the 10th instant. Having regard to the controversy that has been raging over this matter, our clients trust that you will not delay in sending us a definite reply to the effect that their protest will be considered and given effect to.

Our clients would not have instructed us to send this reminder, but for the fact that in to-day's issue of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" there appears a letter over the signature of your Secretary which is practically a move to get more signatures from the community in support of the ultra vires action of the Trustees, practically adopted by you without reference to the community, of presenting the proposed address in the name and on behalf of the community.

We are also instructed to request you to give us information on the following questions, which our clients put definitely before you:—

(1) When did Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy move before your Board the proposal to present the address?
(2) When was the requisition in favour of the address lodged before you? Whether before or after Sir Jamsetji moved his proposal?
(3) Who were the organisers of that requisition and when was it started to be signed?
(4) When did you first communicate with Government about the proposed address?
(5) What reply was received from Government and when?
(6) When did you pass the resolution to present the address?
(7) Why was the requisition not published for such a long time, until to-day in the daily papers?

For obvious reasons there should be no delay in sending us a reply.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO.

No. 1195 of 1921.
Office of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayat Funds and Properties.
209, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY, 22nd October 1921.

Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to your letters dated 10th and 13th October 1921, both of which were received on 13th October 1921, I am directed by my Trustees to reply as follows:—

Your clients protest has been given full consideration by the Trustees and they see no reason to alter their decision. My Trustees were convinced and are still of the opinion that a large majority of the Parsi Community are in favour of presenting such an address, and hence they are going to present it on behalf of the community. They are certainly entitled to do so under the circumstances and have been acting on behalf of the community for years. This is not a question of positive law but of social usage. They know very well that there are some dissentients like your clients but that cannot prevent the expression of its opinion by the community as a whole, or the Trustees from expressing it on behalf of the community.

As for the information asked for in the latter part of your second letter, your clients are referred to the Parsi papers in which all the information that was necessary to be placed before the Parsi public has been already published over my signature. The Trustees see no reason to give the further information desired in your letter.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI,
Secretary.

TRUSTEE'S ACTION ULTRA VIRES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At last, my friend Mr. Faredoon Kersasp Dadachanji, has realised the gravity of the situation created by the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds by their resolution to present a communal address to the Prince, without convening the meeting of the community and without obtaining its mandate. With the courage of his conviction, which is so rare in these days of commercialism and *Johukumism*, he and his friends have raised a powerful protest against the arbitrary and ultravires action of the Trustees of the Punchayat. As their own Records show, the Trustees have never acted so defiantly, so secretly and with such regrettable subtlety as on the present occasion. Even when addresses were presented to Queen Victoria and King Edward, the Trustees convened the meetings of the community and received its sanction. On the present occasion, the Trustees are ignoring and evading all opposition light heartedly. They are usurping the sacred rights of the Parsi Anjuman; and they resolve in the name of the Anjuman without its authority! It is against this arbitrary procedure that Mr. Dadachanji and his friends are protesting; and the silence of his old friends and colleagues, Dr. Daji, Dr. Master Dr. Lilanvalla and Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal is most saddening and surprising; and I will deal with this later.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCA.

SPORTING NEWS.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

FRIST DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 26.

The following are the handicaps for the first day of the Kirkee Gymkhana Races to be run to-day (Thursday):—

THE FREERE CUP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Japanese Pine 11-7, Lucky Queen 11-2, South Star 11-1, Sisamum 10-7, Leicester Square 10-2, King's Head 10-0, Substance 9-12, Tessil 9-12, Saunterer 9-10, Dollet 9-10, Dougal 9-8, Ever Ready 9-7, Daughty 9-0, Douglas Priam 7-12.

THE TROJAN STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Master Malik 10-2, Field Officer 10-2, King Craft 10-1, Small Diamond 9-12, Hyderi II 9-12, Latiff 9-12, Happy Land 9-11, Cowan 9-7, Sun 9-7.

THE ISTAMBOUL STAKES. Distance 4 furlongs.

Happy Land 9-12, Small Diamond 9-12, Towfig 9-12, Hamam 9-12, Prince Charlie 9-12, Subah Pasha 9-11, Banton 9-5, Cowan 9-8, Hindustan 9-8, Patriot 9-7, Gay Peter 9-4, Johore 9-4, Mighty Atom 9-4, Tilbury 8-10.

THE GANESHKIND STAKES.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Ayesha 12-10, Joan 12-3, Miladi 11-3, Patrick 11-3, Tonnoy 11-3, Mary Ann 11-3, Miss Mischief 11-3, Cotton Tail 8-3, Shelduck 8-3, Moti 8-3.

THE WANOWRIE STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Amber Cup 12-3, Bacchets 12-3, Patrick 12-3, Fagan 12-3, King's Head 12-3, Changed Times 12-3, Much Married 12-3, Astronomar 12-3, Little Flower 10-3, Jeanne 10-3, Babugarh 10-3.

THE SKIP ALONG STAKES.—Distance 1½ miles hurdle.

Micky 12-3, Puffing Billy 12-3, Earbus 12-3, Vulgarity 12-3, Whiskers 12-3, Tobasco 12-3, Much Married 12-3, Ganeshkhind 12-3, Rufa 12-3, Gun Drill 10-3.

ENGLISH RACING.

ALTERATIONS IN CAMBRIEZEHIRE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 26.

The following alterations in the Cambridgeshire Race are announced:

JOCKEYS:

Mint Leaf, (Blank).
Senhora, (K. Robertson).
Our Prince (G. Walsh).
Earna (Lister).

ADDITIONAL RUNNERS.

Control (H. Leach).
Ardfern (Morgan).
Euphrosynus (Blank).

HORSES SCRATCHED.

Statuary, Goldfinder
Stardrift, Northern Light.
The Bull, Lord Thanet.
Will Somers.

BETTING BY CHEQUE.

LORD'S DECISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 26.

The House of Lords has decided that the money paid by cheque in respect of betting transactions is legally recoverable by the loser. This, it is stated, means that loss of betting by cheque, as all the money lost during the past six years on betting by cheque is now legally recoverable.

NO TIME FOR MERRY-MAKING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has come to my notice that a meeting of the Vadnagara Nagars is to be held on the New Year's day for exchanging greetings. I take the liberty of approaching my Nagar brothers through the medium of this paper and beg to request them that,

1. It is no time for Merry Making when the whole country is in mourning.
2. When the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs are not righted.
3. When the illustrious seven are being prosecuted at Karachi.
4. When repression is going on through out the length and breadth of the country.

Is it advisable for the Nagars to forget all about their past and remain indifferent or ignorant of the present?

The remedy suggested as a *prayaschit* for this negligence is to take to Swadeshi and to the spinning wheel which can only save the prestige and good name of the community. Further I beg to appeal to the responsible leaders not to forget the Dakore resolution about congratulating our. Shankeracharyaji who is one of the illustrious seven.—Yours, etc.

KANTIRAI KESHAVRAI OZA.
Karanjiya Buildings,
Grant Road, No. 7.
Oct. 25.

PRINCE AND CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

At their meeting the Calcutta Corporation sanctioned Rs. 36075 to be spent in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales. This amount is to be spent in the presentation of an address, illumination and decoration. The Corporation next resolved to present an address to H.E. the Viceroy on his arrival in Calcutta, the amount of expenditure being limited to Rs. 1500/-

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	Rs.	As
GREATER INDIA By Rabindranath Tagore	2	8
A GUIDE TO HEALTH By Mahatma Gandhi ..	1	8
ETHICAL RELIGION OR NEETHI DHARMA By Mahatma Gandhi ..	0	8
TO THE STUDENTS By C. F. Andrews ..	1	0
The TRUTH ABOUT INDIA By H. F. Hyndman ..	0	12
THE FAILURE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION By S. E. Stockes with Foreword by C. F. Andrews	1	0
NATIONAL SELF-REALISATION By S. E. Stokes. ..	1	8
ESSAYS: POLITICAL AND NATIONAL By. S. E. Stokes	2	0
THE REVOLT OF THE EAST By Bernard Houghton.	1	8

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Thursday, 27th October from 5 p. m. and Friday, 28th October from 10 a. m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, October 27, 1921.

HELP ANGORA.

If France is prepared to support Turkish claims to Thrace and Smyrna and if Italy is not opposed to the same, we ask who it is that stands in the way of a just reparation to Turkey for the wrongs done to her under the iniquitous Treaty of Sevres. Indian Muslims have been hearing all along that though His Majesty's Government may be ready to do justice to Turkey, there are other "Allies" whose wishes have to be consulted. Who are these Allies apart from the French and the Italians? Do British statesmen believe that the Muslims, especially the Indian Muslims, are so thick-headed that they cannot see through the diplomatic camouflage? Truth, like murder will "out" sooner or later. The Franco-Turkish agreement has helped to tear off the last shreds of the mask concealing the identity of the real opponents of Turkish claims. The only "Allies" who are standing in the way of Great Britain discharging her task honestly and justly by the Muslims are Mr. Lloyd George's friends, the Venizeloses and others. We fail to see the existence of any other.

It is not surprising, in these circumstances, to find that the Greek Premier and Foreign Minister are on a visit to Mr. Lloyd George, to secure, doubtless, the fulfilment of the pledge he so spontaneously and generously gave their nation a few weeks ago that they would be allowed to retain whatever territory they would be able to grab in their high-way robbery in Asia Minor. Mr. Lloyd George's friends do not appear to be quite certain how much they will be able to retain in their grasp without the backing of their "Allies." Hence, these Greek statesmen are anxious that their British patrons should intervene to secure to Greece the "fruits" of its "victory." The Franco-Turkish agreement must be somewhat disturbing to the complacence of British statesmen, but we see that they take consolation in the "assurance" from French Government that the agreement does not involve a concession to the *full* Turkish claim in Asia Minor and Thrace. It may also be noted that His Majesty's Government are unable to guarantee that they will not lend their support to the Greek Ministers to raise a loan in London to fight the Turkish Nationalists. And yet Great Britain is the greatest Muslim Power on earth!"

What is Lord Reading doing? Has he not yet realised that, to use the language of the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, "peace with India is of vital importance to the whole Empire" and that "to attain that object and to win back the good-will, friendship, and fidelity of the Indian people, now so racked and antagonized, England might jettison all high politics based on the unstable friendship of any alien people?" But, perhaps, Lord Reading is still learning his lessons as regards the reality and intensity of the Indian feeling on the matter, not to speak of the inherent justice of the Turkish claims,—or, perhaps, as the "Westminster Gazette" suggested the other day, he finds his position too embarassing in view of the commitments of Mr. Lloyd George, and thus feels his helplessness. If realising the truth about the Indian feeling in regard to the Treaty of Sevres, Lord Reading really feels himself unable to do anything except Chelmsford-wise to give utterance to platitudinous sympathy, surrender himself to his entourage and his provincial satraps and embark on a campaign of repression—well, then, it will be apparent that the Indian people have been nourishing a delusion in expecting from him the statesmanship that the occasion demands. That statesmanship can only be displayed by one who is great enough to realise the inwardness of the situation and foresee that for the British Empire the conciliation of Muslims is the greatest problem of the moment and that that Empire is not worth ten years' purchase if the problem is not solved satisfactorily. Lord Reading has still the opportunity to show that he possesses the authentic spark of statesmanship that may illumine the path for him. Meanwhile, the duty of Indians, especially Muslims, is clear. If Britain refuses to move and call upon Greece to evacuate Asia Minor and Thrace, the only way to secure that evacuation is through victory to the arms of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal. The only way in which India can help Kemal Pasha to be victorious is to supply him with the most needed sinews of war—money. British "statesmen" will not give the assurance that any attempt of the Greek Ministers to raise a loan in London would not be sanctioned. The refusal bears an obvious interpretation. What will be the answer of India? She must help Angora with money—by way of loan or gift; for Kemal Pasha is fighting not only for Islam, but for Asia. His victory means the emancipation of Asia. And the emancipation of Asia means the peace of the world.

THE PRINCE AND THE PARSIS.

We publish elsewhere to-day the correspondence that has passed between the signatories to the protest against the presentation of an address to the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Parsi community, and the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat who have arranged, on their own initiative and authority, to present such an address. It will be seen that the Trustees, while not denying that they have acted without previously ascertaining the wishes of the community and while not even claiming that what they are going to do has the approval of the community as a whole, take their stand on "social usage"—a conveniently vague thing. The Trustees write vaguely of "a large majority" as being in favour of the presentation of the address, but fail to answer the question whether in such a delicate affair as the honouring of a distinguished guest it is at all proper, not to use a harsher word, that the invitation should be pressed when the members of the household are hopelessly divided over the point.

The question is also unanswered whether the Trustees' move was officially inspired and what part Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had played in it. There is a widespread belief not only among the Parsis, but among the entire Indian community, that the Trustees have merely danced to the tune called up by officials here and at Simla, especially at the latter place. The Trustees have so far done nothing to dispel such a suspicion. On the other hand, their tactics, in respect of the protest addressed to them by members of the community, are only calculated to confirm that suspicion in the public mind. The figure that the Trustees are cutting is a sorry one, indeed! The Trustees talk of social usage. Did the Parsi community present separate address to any Prince of Wales or any other member of the royal family ere this? What is the reason of the anxiety to demonstrate "Parsi loyalty" at this juncture? Is it not a move to show such "loyalty" off to the disparagement of the feelings of other communities? The Trustees must be well aware of the feeling in other communities regarding the presentation of addresses to the Prince, who does not at all come at their invitation, but at the invitation of the bureaucracy and the bureaucracy alone—a bureaucracy determined to insult the people of this country and ride roughshod over their feelings. It is this bureaucracy that the Parsi Panchayat chooses to humour, in utter disregard of the feelings of the rest of the Indian communities.

Knowing quite well that the obsequious and surreptious move of the Trustees is heartily disapproved of, and is repugnant to, all patriotic Parsis, the non-Parsi communities we may rest assured, will not miscontrue the movement and will not father the blame on the whole community. Still we cannot but regret that some men of light and leading in the community, should have so far ignored the permanent interests of their community, the country and public decencies as to go out of their way to cry, Pharisees like, "Sirkar, we are not like other communities! We love you more than others!" We do not wish to say more about this pitiful and, we confess, to us, most painful, exhibition of narrow-mindedness and flunkeyism on the part of a few who are making a tool of their community for obvious ends. It, is however, for the royal guest whom these individuals propose to honour to say whether he will accept an honour which is not unanimously offered and which threatens to mar the harmony that has hitherto existed in an enlightened community.

MALABAR.

The suggestion which Moulana Abdul Bari makes for the despatch of an independent commission to Malabar is worthy of serious consideration. A commission appointed by the Congress will, of course, command the fullest confidence of the people in regard to its findings. But this is not feasible, as such commission will not be allowed to enter Malabar. Failing this any commission to inspire confidence of all shades of political opinion must be composed of persons, who while fully competent to undertake the task, are universally acknowledged not to have subordinated their patriotism to party feelings. The names which the Moulana has suggested—and they may be added to or subtracted from as may be deemed necessary—will be found, we dare say, unexceptionable as a whole to the Nationalists, the "Liberals," the Reformers and even the Aman-Sabhawalas. We do not suggest that exception may not be taken by one or other of the parties to the inclusion of particular individual or individuals, but if these parties wish to be fair to each other they ought to be prepared to see one or two individuals included in the commission whose views may not entirely coincide with their own but who may none the less be expected to preserve an open mind. The Moulana has deliberately refrained from suggesting the name of any pronounced Non-Co-operators for they will not be permitted by the Madras bureaucracy to enter Malabar. We wait to see what response the "Co-operators" make to the suggestion of the Moulana. We cannot believe that they will be content to know the "truth" through the official reports alone—reports supplied by the very officials who have had a hand in dealing with the Moplahs both before and during the disturbances. We also cannot believe that they will be content to know the facts only through the report of any official commission that may be appointed hereafter. Unless they have merged themselves completely in the bureaucracy, it should be their boundan duty to ascertain for themselves the truth about the Malabar disturbances, and they should co-operate, if not with the Non-Co-operators, at least with patriotic Indians of the type of those named by the Moulana, to arrange for a strong and independent non-official commission to visit Malabar and investigate the true causes as well as the circumstances attending the disturbances.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"And think not to find justice in courts. To bring a love of justice before the courts of men is like throwing precious pearls before wild pigs;—they will trample on them and then tear you to pieces."—Leo. Tolstoy: "Short Exposition of the Gospels."

A Bogey.

An appeal under the caption "A Message to the Dheds" has been addressed to the Dhed community. It is written in Gujerati, printed at the Government Central Press, Bombay, and published presumably under the direction of the Government of Bombay. It seeks to contradict of the rumours alleged to have been spread among the Dheds in connection with the Non-co-operation movement. The "Message" begins: "Mr. Chhatesing Lalji Ootekar, President of the Bombay Depressed Classes Committee, has drawn the attention of the Government that rumours are spread among the Dheds to the effect that if they do not join the Non-Co-operation movement their houses would be set on fire and they would be subjected to oppression and tyranny. The Dheds are also informed that in case of calamity of this nature the Government will not protect them nor is it bound to offer them protection." The "Message" assures the members of the Dhed community that the Government always protect all those that respect the laws without any distinction of colour, caste or creed and that H. M. the King-Emperor has issued special instructions to the Governors of the various provinces to safeguard the interests of the depressed classes in particular. We have no quarrel with the Government or those who are responsible for giving publication to the above "Message" for the assurance of the Government protection to the Dheds or, for the matter of that, to any "law abiding" citizen. But the publishers should have taken care to inquire if the "Message" was at all warranted. Do they sincerely believe that the safety of the Dheds is threatened in case they hold aloof from the movement? And why should the Dheds alone be marked by this special attention? It is well-known to all but the anonymous framers of the "Message" that the author of the movement has greater sympathy for the well-being of the Dheds who form only a fraction of the so-called Depressed classes than they pretend to show. There is no fiercer fighter of the "curse of untouchability" than the illustrious author of the movement. The publishers would have rendered distinct services to the cause of the Depressed classes of which they pose to be well-wishers by placing before them the bare facts about the Non-Co-operation movement than by circulating, as they have done, a bogey in form of a visitation of the Non-Co-operators wrath which exists only in their imagination. Meanwhile, who, we may ask, is the publisher of this message? All we know is that the message is printed at the Government Central Press. Is not the omission of the name of the publisher a contravention of the Press Act?

The Rao of Cutch.

We understand that a movement is about to be set afoot to present an address to the Rao of Cutch for his phonographic performances at the Imperial Conference. What has His Highness done to deserve a special welcome? We have been informed that even before his departure His Highness had been sounded as to the prospects of an address should some of his henchmen succeed in getting one up. But His Highness smelt a rat. Wisely apprehending that the address might be made an occasion to give him some wholesome though unpalatable hints, and even seek to commit him to declarations of policy within his own jurisdiction not at all in harmony with his inclinations, his Highness politely put off the threatened fiasco of a public reprimand at the hands of some desperate sufferer from his chronic misrule for more than a generation. But in the same message which communicated His Highness' refusal of the proffered address, there was a hint that such a step might not be disagreeable when His Highness returned laden with the easily-secured encomiums from his patrons in Whitehall.

Proposal for an Address.

If that made the excuse to bring him to the front, we would ask: "What has His Highness achieved that a skilfully dressed up automaton could not have done?" It is highly regrettable to find a handful of provincial tuft-hunters, imitating their metropolitan prototypes, daring to speak in the name of an entire community. But what we cannot pass over with a mere expression of regret is the question on what grounds can the promoters of such a movement justify their action. We would also warn the promoters of the movement that they would be gravely mistaken if they consider the desires of the Cutchi population, particularly of Bombay, as being identical with their personal inclinations. They will have to face a bitter and unforgiving resentment if they dare to speak in the name of the entire Cutchi people. The fact that there is no organised body to express Cutchi sentiment on such points is no reason for a few self-appointed busy-bodies to speak in the name of the whole community. We have of course no objection to these busy-bodies making an exhibition of themselves by offering the address in the name of the "friends and admirers" of His Highness.

Police Demoralisation.

We should like to know how the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, proposes to take notice of the conduct of Inspector Vardon and Sub-Inspector Mohamed Khan, the former of whom, according to the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been guilty of perjury and both of whom had been instrumental in deliberately keeping back from the court evidence of a material character with a view to defeat the ends of justice. Of late the rank and file of the City Police have been betraying signs of demoralisation of a rather alarming character and we have had a number of instances during the last few months of the magistracy passing severe strictures on the conduct of the police in some of the cases brought before the courts. In more than one case the Magistrates had to complain of the reluctance of the prosecuting police officers to produce witnesses and documents which would have materially aided the courts to arrive at the truth. In one case, though the guilt of an accused was clear beyond doubt, the police did not proceed with the prosecution till the court directed it to be done. Another and more scandalous instance of defiance of authority was furnished last month by the Police Commissioner himself refusing to produce certain papers relevant to proceedings before the court. Even when a *sub-poena* was issued on the Police Commissioner to produce the papers, the latter were not forthcoming at the next hearing of the case, further hearing of which had, in consequence, to be put off, greatly to the inconvenience of the court as well as the parties concerned. When such is the respect which the head of the Police shows towards law and authority, there is no need to blame his underlings, who only copy the manners of superiors. Unless stern measures are taken promptly to arrest the tendency among the Police to be a law unto themselves and to ensure respect for courts of justice, we shall soon find them as the most efficient instruments of the destruction of what little confidence these courts are yet able to inspire in the public mind.

Government of Bombay.

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" writes:—

"It is now definitely established that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad handed in his resignation owing to certain differences arising from the action of the Governor who set aside and reversed orders passed by the Minister of the Development Department. If this resignation is accepted the Government of Bombay will be much weakened for Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah is going to the Fiscal Commission and it will be difficult to replace these two very able men. On the other hand, there is still a persistent rumour that most of the Ministers and most of the Members of the Executive Council have had serious differences with the Governor on account of the latter's interference with the working of the Departments. At a moment when the Government is faced with political issues of magnitude, internal difference like these are disastrous. At the same time one is inclined to sympathise with the Governor for the very great loss of popularity which he has managed to secure in the last few months. What a contrast it is to the time when he was actually in the running for the Viceroyalty of India! The popularity of a provincial Governor in these days depends more on tact and the art of co-operating with his colleagues than on mere strength or even on close understanding of problems. It is a pity that Sir George Lloyd does not seem to have exactly hit it off with the public of Bombay. At the same time it is universally felt that he would have made a capital Governor for a more backward province."

EX-EMPEROR KARL'S FATE.

INTERNED IN HUNGARY.

CONTEMPLATED EXILE IN DISTANT ISLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 26.

With the restoration of telegraphs, which were cut during Ex-Emperor Karl's spectacular adventure, it has now become clear that the coup failed even more ignominiously than his Easter dash. The politicians who organised the attempt deserted Karl, and the troops who were misled into supporting him surrendered. Karl is interned in Hungary awaiting the decision of the Allies who are credited with the intention of interning him outside Europe. Ascension Island, the Canary Islands, Australia and New Zealand are among the places mentioned as his possible destination. Karl is believed to be penniless, his estates in Hungary having been confiscated.

DEFEAT OF THE KARLIST.

PROVISIONAL MINISTERS CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 26.

Budapest.—The Karlist army, after losing half of its effectives, has retreated in the direction of Tator. The peasants have destroyed the railway thither, compelling the Karlists to abandon six trains. The provisional Ministers Gratz and Rakovski have been captured by the National Army.

KARL'S UNHAPPY COUP.

STORY OF THE SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11 p.m., Oct. 26.

Komorn, where Karl and Zita were captured, is ten miles from the Czech-Slovakian frontier.

The situation of the Karlists became precarious on Sunday with the arrival of Government reinforcements and a flag of truce was sent over with a request to Admiral Horthy for an armistice. Negotiations began yesterday and resulted in Karl's refusing the terms of the Government which included his unconditional surrender. Karl's troops, however, already reduced by desertions and threatened by Horthy's encircling movement, scattered in disorder, and so Karl himself fled by a waiting train which, held up later by the rails being torn up, disgorged the royal fugitive who was made prisoner.

It is stated in Berne that Karl left a letter with the Swiss Federal Council, asking them to take charge of his children in the event of his defeat, which he did not intend to survive.

KARL INTERNED AT ABBEY TEHANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 26.

Paris.—A Bukharest telegram says that Karl was captured at Lotis, twenty miles west of Budapest, and is temporarily interned at Abbey Tehany on the shore of Lake Balalov.

EXPULSION OF KARL'S FAMILY.

SWISS GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 26.

Berne.—The Federal Council has decided to expel from Switzerland all members of Karl's family and the suite, except his children.

KARL AND CZECHO SLOVAKIA

A STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 26.

Prague.—Addressing a Foreign Affairs Committee in the National Assembly, Premier Benes, dealing with Karl's adventure, said that Czecho-Slovak policy aimed at securing the fulfilment of the treaties by Karl and Hungary: the prevention of the recurrence of the events of the last few days; and the punishment of the guilty.

Despite the latest developments in Hungary, the partial mobilisation decreed by the Czecho-Slovakian Government is taking its course.

ARREST OF COUNT ANDRASSY.

KARL'S FATE IN DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 26.

Budapest.—Count Andrassy who formed a provisional government has been arrested and warrants have been issued for the apprehension of other members of the provisional government.

Discussion is proceeding between the Hungarian Government and the representatives of the Entente and the Little Entente regarding ex-Emperor Karl's fate.

EGYPT'S INDEPENDENCE.

ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE.

QUESTION IN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Oct. 27.

The cabinet is now considering the whole question of the future status of Egypt, arising from the negotiations in London between the Foreign Office and the Egyptian delegation. The basis of the discussion is the declaration of independence by Egypt and the abolition of the Protectorate backed by a permanent treaty of alliance with the British Empire. This has been accorted in principle, but the question of drafting the treaty is somewhat difficult.

FAREWELL TO PRINCE OF WALES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11 p.m., Oct. 26.

The King and Queen and Princess Mary have returned to London from Sandringham in order to say farewell to the Prince of Wales.

PRINCE'S SPORTING PARAPHERNALIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11 p.m., Oct. 26.

Visitors to the Renown are impressed by the extreme simplicity of the Prince of Wales' apartments, where except for an arm chair, the furniture is the same as that supplied to the naval officers. The athletic equipment includes a punching-ball, squash racquets and deck tennis accessories. A kinema apparatus is installed. All the necessary paraphernalia for big game shooting has been taken aboard.

M. KRASSIN'S STATUS.

QUESTION IN COURT OF APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 26.

The question whether M. Krassin is immune from legal proceedings as the diplomatic representative of a foreign power was raised to-day in the Court of Appeal during the hearing of his appeal against being made a party to the commercial writ. The Court adjourned the case pending further information from the Foreign Office regarding Krassin's status.

UPPER SILESIAN QUESTION

THE LEAGUE'S DECISION ACCEPTED BY POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 26.

Paris.—A Warsaw telegram announces that Polish Government has accepted the League of Nations' decision regarding Upper Silesia and appointed Plukinski, the Polish High Commissioner in Dantzig, to negotiate the Germano-Polish economis agreement.

DEATH OF EX GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 26.

Lord Raglan is dead.

(Lord Raglan was the Governor of Bombay from 1880 to 1883.)

U. S. SURPLUS WAR STORES.

SUGGESTION IN CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Oct. 27.

Washington.—Mr. Hoover suggests that the Congress authorize the War Department to present the surplus war stores to the Russian Famine Relief, as the secretary of the Famine Relief has declared that private charity is insufficient to cover even a portion of the great need.

EXPORT CREDIT SCHEME.

PRIMARILY FOR BRITISH EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Oct. 27.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Horne, moving the second reading of the Exports Credits Extension Bill, said that any Government, or any undertaking in the wold, might apply for a loan. Government would favour proposals from the British Empire, as it was their duty as well as to their interest to develop the great British estates which were our best customers and most loyal friends in times of difficulty. Help, however, would not be given to countries able to raise money on their own credit, but there were many Crown Colonies to which the Bill applied. It was conditional that the proceeds of the Loan should be spent in Britain. If this experiment proved fruitful, the extension of the Bill would be considered.

"A CLEAR-CUT ISSUE."

MEANING OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI EXPLAINS.

ACCUSED REFUSE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.

THEIR STATEMENTS NOT ADMITTED.

TRIAL TO BE OVER TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

Maulana Mohamed Ali, after ascertaining from the Court whether it would hear him on the question, said: My statement is nothing but an explanation of things in evidence against me. The facts alleged against me are that I read out a certain resolution in the Conference, that I introduced it with some preliminary remarks, that I recommended the people who were in favour of it to show it by standing up, and that I made certain concluding remarks that is practically the whole charge. Well I say that was precisely the requirement of my religious laws. My faith required me to carry it out and the Queen's Proclamation, confirmed by Proclamation of King Edward VII and a letter of King George V: "Give me the protection of the Law for doing that my religion requires me to do." This is the explanation of our passing that resolution. So far as we are concerned, we have given this explanation. If it would have been an ordinary case, I would not have worried about giving a statement, but this is most important to all, specially to Government, that whether the Proclamations of Queen, King Edward VII, and the letter of King George V have got any legal value whatsoever, and whether they can protect any man who is being tried in the Court. After this you may punish us or hang us, and I know the Government will hang itself at the time by the same act.

Judge: The object of these examinations is to explain the charge to the accused.

"AN ACT REQUIRED BY ISLAM."

Maulana Mohamed Ali: If the Court permits me, I may explain myself. The charge against me is that I read the resolution and passed some introductory and concluding remarks, and that was what my religion required. I cited a passage of the Quran in my statement. Call it lengthy, whatever you like, the Ulema and the Islamic law required us to pass the resolution, and I referred to the Proclamations issued by Queen Victoria and Edward VII in my statement, and I want to know whether the law would give us any protection in an act required by our religion, that was my statement. It was not irrelevant; not one syllable not one comma of it was out of place. Let it be ruled out; let the Quran be ruled out; and let the Penal Code be our new scripture.

The Judge said something inaudible where upon Maulana Mohamed Ali said Then you better resign and bring a competent man. We have to accept any law as long as it does not conflict with our religious command, and when our Islam allows it. The King has promised us religious freedom. If he would not have granted us the right of obeying all the Commandments of the Quran, he would have said: 'you can follow this law and not that.' This is the Quran, and again here are the authentic traditions of the Prophet. All these are based on Islamic law. And when I step in loyalty of the King and see that the Queen accepted me as her subject in 1857 she took our oath of allegiance to God, and she became the Defender of Faith. Is it that as long as she is Protestant you have to be Protestants, and when she is a Roman Catholic the heads of Protestants are to be chopped off, as the head of Charles I was cut. I want to know whether the King is the Defender of Faith, whether the King is the King or the pretender. It is a clear cut issue that the King has to give us the promised religious Liberty. I am afraid the Court does not understand Islamic Law. It is a distinct Law. Though adultery is permissible in England I abhor it. The Islamic law is clear and unambiguous. It enjoins that no soldier shall be asked to kill a Muslim, unless for a just cause. I can remain in this country only when I follow this law and if I have to go against this law I have to walk out from the Empire or kick you out. Colonel Gawyer said that no soldier could resign his post before the prescribed period by paying money as a recompense. The Judge at this stage asked the shorthand writer to record his order to the effect that the statements of the accused in the Lower Court were admitted.

Maulana Mahomed Ali: May I know the order of the Court? The evidence being over the Shiarastedar began to read out the statement of Maulana Mahomed Ali recorded in the Lower Court to the jurors he had not finished it when the Court rose for lunch at 2 p.m. to meet again at 3 p.m.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

The Clerk of the Court resumed the reading of Maulana Mahomed Ali's statement made in the Lower Court to the jurors. After it was finished, the Clerk read out the depositions of the various witnesses. This over the Judge asked some questions from Maulana Mahomed Ali.

Court: Is the statement you made in the Lower Court and now read out to you correct.

Maulana Mahomed Ali: I do not know. I was not listening to it.

Q: Did you move the sixth resolution?
A: I did not. I simply read it and put it to the vote.
Q: What was your object in doing so?
A: It was my duty as a Chairman of the Conference.
Q: Did you make introductory remarks about the resolution?
A: Yes.
Q: Did you believe that the resolution would be published?
A: I hoped it would be published.
Q: Were you sure it would reach the troops?
A: The poor soldiers are so well segregated but I hoped some stray copies might reach them.
Q: Were you sure of the effect?
A: I was afraid that they had been so demoralized by the Government that they might not make the response which they might have made fifty years ago, but I am glad to find that some effect has been produced.

MAULANA MOHAMED ALI AND LORD CHELMSFORD.

Q: Was there any agreement between you all, to seduce the soldiers?

A: There was no such discussion amongst us, but I should like to add that the very fact we called ourselves Moslems enjoined upon us to agree to it. I drew the attention to this point of Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, so early as July 1919, in a letter written to him by my brother and myself from the Betul Jail, saying that we could not of course fight against our Moslem brothers without making (sure?) they did not take arms in defence of their faith. When the Non-Cooperation Committee of the Khilafat took up the question of Non-Cooperation, this item was carefully considered.

The Court Clerk then read out this deposition to Maulana Mohamed Ali, who signed it.

Maulana Mohamed Ali asked the Court if he would not be allowed to make a verbal statement to the Court, but the Court denied him that right, though the Public Prosecutor pointed out to the Judge that the accused are entitled to make a statement.

The Court replied: "I do not allow you to make any statement at this stage.

Maulvi Hussein Ahmed, accused No. 2 was then asked if he would make answer to the questions put by the Judge, but the Maulvi Sahib replied that as he was not allowed to make a statement before th Lower Court he would say nothing here.

Dr. Kitchlew, accused No. 3, was then asked the same question. He replied that so long as he was not aware of the circumstance under which he was to make answers he would refuse to do so.

Pir Ghulam Mujadir said that until his full statement was taken down, he would say nothing.

Maulvi Nissau Ahmed made the same answer as Pir Ghulam Mujadir.

Shri Shankaracharya was informed that he could speak while sitting. He was asked if he would answer the questions of the Court.

He replied that he wanted to know when he would be allowed to read his statement or got it read by somebody else.

Court: After the Crown Counsel finishes his arguments, and I may not necessarily record the statements. I might allow mere abstracts. Did you support the sixth resolution at the Karachi Conference?

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA.

Shri Shankaracharya: We spoke on th Hindu-Muslim unity, the Khilafat and the Angora Government.

Court: Did you intend thereby to disseminate seduction of troops?

Shri Shankaracharya: Until we came to the Karachi jail, we were not even aware that the army resolution formed part of the Conference. We wanted to give our ecclesiastical support to the Khilafat and Hindu-Muslim unity. We want to add that had we at that time known that this appeal to the army formed part of the programme we would have stated in clear terms that it was the duty of the Moslems to follow their religion, just as it was the duty of the Hindus to follow theirs.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, when called upon to answer the questions of the Court, stated that he was willing to render every assistance to the Court if only the Court gave him every chance to explain his case.

Court: I can't do that.

Maulana Shaukat Ali: Then I also can't answer your questions.

The Court Clerk then asked Maulana

(Continued on next page.)

TROOPS IN MULTAN

TO AID CIVIL POWER.

CROWD NOISY BUT NOT VIOLENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

Telegrams received at the Army Headquarters to-day, from the Officer Commanding Multan dated the 24th October, state that 150 officers and other ranks of the Dublin Fusiliers were called out by Civil Power at 20.30 on the 23rd to aid the Court Police to clear the theatre, Multan city, and effect arrest of seditionists. The operation was successful, and was completed by midnight without any casualties. The crowd was noisy but not violent.

Two companies of the Dublins were called out at 11-30 on the 24th instant as disturbances were feared round the Court house, Multan city. The mob is reported noisy but unarmed. Troops just left for the city.

A later message states that the troops sent to-day to the Court house, Multan city, have returned and report a large and noisy crowd, but no signs or attempt at violence. Troops are dispensed with, by civil power. All is now quiet.

U. P. COUNCIL.

OUDH RENT BILL.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW Oct. 25.

Hon Mr. Keene, the President of the U.P. Legislative Council, referred to the complaint of a breach of privilege on the part of the Associated Press correspondent in that he divulged the proceedings of the Select Committee on Oudh Rent Bill by stating that some members of the committee had withdrawn as a protest against the Government's attitude, and said that the breach and he very much doubted if it was one was a minor one. The breach of privilege committed by the Publicity Commissioner in issuing a communique detailing the disputes in the committee was serious. Hon the Finance Member explained that the communique was rendered necessary by the Associated Press report. All the same he regretted it and took up the responsibility for it on behalf of the Government. He pleaded that he did not know that it was a breach of privilege, it being the first Select Committee under the Reformed Council and asked the house to condone the error.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru took up the responsibility for two statements in the Associated Press message and appealed to the President to reconsider his ruling regarding the members withdrawing from select committee.

NO BASIS OF COMPROMISE YET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

After interpellation the Council adjourned on the motion of Hon the Finance Member who stated the circumstances which necessitated the adjournment of the House yesterday. He was glad to say, it would to enable the representative members of the Taluqdars and the tenants to come to a compromise. Prolonged discussions were going on yesterday, but it appears that they have not yet arrived at any basis for compromise.

ADJOURNED FOR BRINGING ABOUT COMPROMISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26.

The U. P. Council adjourned to-day after interpellations on the motion of the Finance Member who stated that the circumstances, which necessitated the adjournment yesterday, still continue and that an adjournment was meant to enable the representative members of Taluqdars and tenants to come to a compromise.

U. P. ZEMINDEAS.

URGE PERMANENT SETTELMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

At a joint conference of the Zemindars to-day a resolution was passed dealing with the Oudh Rent Bill, in the course of which the Conference urged among others the retention of the provision relating to undesirable tenants in the Bill and another resolution strongly urged for a permanent settlement and decided to memorialise the Viceroy and Governor and a sub-committee with Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh as convener was appointed to draft the memorial.

ZEMINDAS' CONFERENCE.

REFUTING "LIBERAL" LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26.

It is understood that informal discussions between the members representing Taluqdars and tenants had failed to reach a compromise. Taluqdars and Zemindars it is stated were unwilling to yield on the matter of the heridatery rights.

The President of the Zemindar's Conference has sent telegrams to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, refuting the message of the Liberal League, pointing out the pledges given by Government to them, and which cannot be broken without a breach of faith, and creating widespread alarm among all landowners. The messages condemn action of the Liberals in withdrawing from the Select Committee and point out the League's and other political agitations as fictitious and unjustifiable which should not mislead Government.

SAVE THE HONOUR OF ISLAM!

WANTED 50 LAKHS FOR ANGORA

A NON-MUSLIM GIVES RS. 10,000.

The following appeal is issued from the office of the Central Khilafat Committee of India:—

"It will be seen with satisfaction that the importance of help to the Angora Government is fully understood by the people of all classes in India. Every one has come to realize that the freedom of India rests with the success of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha; his Sword which is out for the honour of Islam will also cut the knot which binds the whole East in slavery. With this view all who love Islam and India are hastening with their money to help the Turks. A non-Muslim citizen of Bombay, who is an admirer of the Maulans, has without disclosing his name, offered a generous donation of Rs. 10,000/- for Angora. This piece of sympathy and generosity can never be forgotten by the Muslim community. Our Muslim brothers will not fail to take lesson from this. "Let not thy left-hand know what thy right hand gives."

"In a meeting held under the joint auspices of the Parsi Radkeya Sabha and Bhawnagri Memon Mandal on the 13th instant Rs. 10,113/- were given for Angora and Rs. 501/- for Symrna. On the 21st October, Hazrat Maulana Abulkalam Asad was invited by the Mussalmans of Bhiwndi. There he addressed a huge gathering. A donation of Rs. 12,160/- was received from them. Next day under the auspices of the Helai-memon Anjuman, a meeting was held in Nakhuda Mohalla under the presidency of Seth Hotani. Maulana Abulkalam Azad, in a very touching and vigorous speech, appealed for the Angora Fund advised to wear Khaddar. The audience were much impressed. Rs. 10,955/- for Angora, and Rs. 820.- for the sucerers of Greeks atrocities were given by the Helai Memon Jamaat. The credit should be given to the young party of the Helai Memon Jamaat, which is working very enthusiastically for the cause of Islam. This sets an example for other Muslim Jamaats of Bombay, which we hope they will not fail to follow.

The honour of Islam rests with the Mussalmans of India, specially with those of Bombay, because they are in a better position The Call of Duty is pressing. But not late in responding to it. We have to send to Angora rupees fifty lakhs, by the middle of December 1921. This is not a very big sum. It can be collected at the instance of our Muslim Brothers of Bombay. Hurry to help your distant brothers who are sacrificing their all for the safeguard of Islam. If we fail even in this slight test we will prove ourselves a shame for Islam. Get up. The time for thinking is past. Do your bit. Save your honour and save the honour of Islam.

UNITED STEEL CORPORATION

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 26.

In connection with the registration of the United Steel Corporation in India an advisory committee has been formed in London consisting of Lords Cable, Inchcape and Meston, Sir Trevredyn Wynne, Mr. W. L. Hitchens, Chairman of Messrs. Cammell, of Messrs. Laird and Co., Mr. J. M. Allan, Managing Director of Messrs. Cammell Lairds' Sheffield Works, and Max Muspratt, Chairman of United Alkali Company.

P. K. COMMITTEE SECRETARY

GETS ONE YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 26.

The Secretary, Provincial Khilafat Committee, was convicted to one year's rigorous imprisonment for refusing to execute a bond for Rs. 500 with two sureties each for the same amount, under sections 107, 108, and 112 Cr. P. C. and 124A I.P.C.

SECRETARY, D. K. COMMITTEE SENTENCED FOR TWO YEARS,

FOR ABETMENT OF SEDITION AND CLASS HATRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 26.

Mr. E. F. Thomas, I.C.S., the District Magistrate, convicted, to-day, Husan Koya Mulla, Secretary, District Khilafat Committee, Calicut, and sentenced him to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, in default to suffer six months rigorous imprisonment on charges of abetment of sedition and class hatred under section 124A, 109 and 153A, I.P.C. by publishing a pamphlet addressed to the Muslims of Kerala regarding the resolutions said to have been passed at a conference described as "the Kerala Ulema Conference."

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

DEFENCE VERSION OF RIOT.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S PROVOCATIVE CONDUCT.

MR. AZAD'S ARGUMENTS CONCLUDED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 19.

To-day was the last day of Mr. Azad's arguments for the defence in the Malegaon Riot Case. Counsel, concluding his arguments, outlined what might be regarded as the defence version of the whole case and wound up his speech which had lasted close on seven days with a fine and eloquent peroration, rarely ever heard in a mofussil court. Yesterday, before the Court adjourned, counsel had alluded to some salient points in the chain of events, including the alleged arrival of constable Ismail at the cutchery with the story of the assault on himself and constable Ramadada while on duty in Shunfatti; the incident at the motor stand; the firing at the Jumma Masjid, and the incidents at the Temple. On resuming his speech this morning, counsel further dealt with the removal of the convicted volunteers to the lock-up and the charge made by the Sub-Inspector and other policemen on the crowd that had assembled at the cutchery to exhort the volunteers. Referring to the story of Ismail's arrival at the cutchery, counsel dealt with the evidence of Mr. Thakar, Resident Magistrate. It might be urged by the Prosecution that a Magistrate like Mr. Thakar would not lie. But it was clear he had not told them the truth. His conduct in the box was not at all consistent with facts. If as he had stated he had heard from Ismail while just in front of the Civil Court the story about an impending riot in the town would it be contended trate—affect indifference, and not go back and give the news to the Sub-Inspector, and at the same time take steps to nip the trouble in the bud? Instead of doing what every sane and responsible officer would have ordinarily done Mr. Thakar's story was that on receiving the news from Ismail, he cooly returned to his office-room and remained quiet waiting for the Sub-Inspector to come before him! The conduct of Mr. Ghaisas, another Magistrate, was similarly negligent. If the Sub-Inspector had apprised him of the impending riot, as it had been admitted he did, would Mr. Ghaisas refuse to go to the town at once? It was his duty to go at once, and yet he had told them that he had been so overcome by the fumes of opium that he was saying that he treated the matter with a venality that was inconsistent with the gravity of the Prosecution story. Mr. Ghaisas it was evident was not above telling a lie. If nothing had happened, if the Sub-Inspector had not been murdered, if Bandu Balaz had not been done to death and Pophale's house not fired but if the citizens of Malegaon had lost a few lives in the gratuitous firing by the Police and on trial enquiry had taken place, the first man to be hauled up would have been Mr. Ghaisas for as a Magistrate, it was his duty to go with the Sub-Inspector at once and prevent a riot and failing it, order the police to fire on the crowd just to the necessary extent. Were they disposed to believe Mr. Ghaisas that the weighing of opium was more important with him than the prevention of riot in the town which, the eSub-Inspector had represented to him, was imminent? In this connection counsel referred to Sections 127 and 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code defining the circumstances under which firing might be ordered on crowds and as to who might order such firing, and the methods of firing. As they had been told that Mr. Ghaisaes left the question of dealing with the situation to the sole discretion of the the Sub-Inspector had represented to him, Mr. Ghaisas, according to his own showing who would be answerable for what the Police did. Counsel next quoted from the Bombay Police Manual, emphasising what was expected of a Magistrate like Mr. Ghaisas.

It was very remarkable, continued counsel, that all the policemen who trooped into the witness-box showed no marks whatever of any injury, though they had all sung the chorus of how some of them were very roughly handled by the crowd. According to those truthful policemen, the only person who bled was hapless individual—Bhaskerrao. Their description—its monotony broken a little here and there—of how they got into the town was fascinating as much as a scene in a comic opera. All of them had readily sworn that a stone hit one in the back, another in the neck and so on. was it even possible that a handful of policemen would ever venture to pass a crowd of thousand or 1,500 strong, who, according to them were greatly excited and avowedly hostile, in front of the motor stand, or even Islampura on the way?

Proceeding, Mr. Azad said that the story of the Prosecution was incredible. What had happened in his own view, that the Sub-Inspector, determined to teach a lesson to the Momins, marched into the town like a Swashbuckler. These men entrusted with vast powers, would lose their heads and that is how heads get lost sometimes. Counsel appealed to the Court to dispassionately consider the whole situation at Malegaon brought about by the tactless behaviour of the Sub-Inspector himself; he did not want to say anything about the Sub-Inspector except in so far as his conduct was absolutely relevant to the case itself. He reminded them of a more recent decision of one of the High Courts, in which an English Judge—Mr. Justice Bucknell had reversed the conviction of some accused by a Magistrate, on the ground that the Courts were not concerned to take into consideration the plea of exceptional times and it was their duty to do pure, unadulterated justice. In this case, too, they would be justified in bearing in mind the warning given by Mr. Justice Bucknell. It was not their business to take into account any plea of exceptional times, however important it might be from a political point of view. Their business was to do strict justice to the accused. He hoped that no outside considerations would influence the Judge or the assessors in arriving at their findings. The joint for them to determine was not whether the authority of the Sub-Inspector was to be upheld against the Khilafatists and the N. C. O.'s—with them theye had no concern in a Court of law. Counsel then referred to the motive of the prosecution and said much depended on the view they took regarding that motive. Whether Malegaon was to be a model for the administration of "pure, unadulterated justice"—the very fundamental purpose of the law courts—or political obscurantism of a certain species. If the latter were to be the case, it would be merely upholding the vicious "theory of vicarious guilt," on which he had enlarged the previous day. The Court here observed that there was no theory of vicarious guilt at all; the Sub-Inspector and a constable had been murdered and property burnt or destroyed. Mr. Azad maintained that there was the theory, as the presence of many respectable and leading men at the dock proved; these people had been charged with the dirtiest of dirty crimes, and how else could they account for the fact except that these men had beene hauled up because they were the leading people in the town and had been intimately connected with progressive political movements. The status and respectability of the accused was relevant in view of the eveidence, and they could not well overlook it

The Court, interrupting said, that respectable men committed all sorts of crimes. Mr. Azad retorted that they did but only for very strong motives. But there was no such motive in the present case and it could not certainly be contended that 20 or 30 of these people conspired for one man's blood.

"AS MANY VERSIONS AS POLICEMEN."

Continuing, Mr. Azad referred to the last of the incidents connected with the entry of the Sub-Inspector into the town, viz., the alleged conspiracy between 8 or 10 men at accused Balusa's house, to which approver Ismail had deposed, but for which no corroboration had been forthcoming. As to that other incident at the motor stand where that old man Maddu Bechu who had built many mosques had been described as standing in the middle of the road and telling the Sub-Inspector to get away as it was not his father's road, counsel pointed out that there were as many versions as the policemen themselves. But one constable—Amirbeg Ashrafbeg—had given away the secret.

Counsel next dealt with the savage fine of fifty rupes inflicted on the convicted volunteers, which had inflamed the mind of ordinary people. It was not people like Wahid Sait and Mahomed Shafi, who would have lost their heads and cried out and incited people. They were men who, if they had come to know, paid the fine fifty or even five thousand times and yet not have felt bitter. It was the poor weavers who, according to Mr. Thakar, were earning the handsome amount of two to three rupees a day, that felt excited at what had happened. The best thing to do in case of a riot was to arrest the ring-leaders at once. But the Sub-Inspector would not think of such a thing. He wanted to impress on the Momins the might of his arm. Instead of doing the easiest and simplest thing when he found a crowd of Momins waiting to give him a hot reception, namely, returning to the cutchery at once eand seeking the assistance of the Magistrates, which he could have easily done by cutting across the dry river-bed at anyone of the hundred and one points, he pursued a conduct which was too rash. If the crowd had still persisted and life and property were found endangered, even after his retreat, he would have found that all law-abiding and peaceful citizens would be on his side. He could have fired a few rounds and dispersed the crowd. But he persisted in his rash conduct. The firing at the toddy shop—a devilish thing to do in view of the circumstances—incensed the people and the ten shots or so fired at the Juma Masjid resulting in many people being injured—some of them as they were coming out of the Masjid after their prayers. Technicalities apart, the undisputed fact was that there was shooting at the Juma Masjid. It was a barbarous act, at the moment not justified in the slightest degree because there was not then the slightest chance of a riot.

Counsel next dealt with the requirements of Section 153, I. P. C. and pointed out that the Sub-Inspector was guilty of an illegal and wantonly malignant act in firing on the crowd, and thereby giving wanton provocation to the people. The prosecution had tried to show that the Sub-Inspector was hotly chased and pursued by angry crowds who were swinging lathis and throwing stones at him. Taking advantage of the immediate consternation and confusion among the crowd which was running helter-skelter, he ran away. But he had done the mischief and incensed them greatly. He went upto the temple and took his stand on the otta for 10 or 15 minutes. There was no chasing crowd. There was no stone-throwing, and he had the amplest time to go into Vishwanath's house along with the Policemen. But he did not and would not. At the moment, as the people began to come up, he had the courage to get behind the temple door and order the policemen to fire on the peovle. The crowd was exasperated and riot followed. That constituted the whole chain of events, and the version he had given thoroughly fitted in, they could see, with what actually took place.

In concluding his arguments, Mr. Azad emphasized the necessity for conspiracy and its abetment being very very strictly proved and proved to the very hilt. But such proof had not been forthcoming in the whole of the prosecution evidence. Counsel also pointed out how there could be no unlawful assembly until after the second firing at the Juma Masjid and even then it could be regarded as an unlawful assembly only if its members had defied any lawful authority. But that had not been shown to be the case. The Sub-Inspector gave the people no warning and did not command them to disperse. Nor was there anything to show that the crowd at the moment constituted a menace to life and property. Looking to the whole of the prosecution evidence, they were confronted with great difficulty in distinguishing who were members of the first crowd at the motor stand. To overcome this difficulty the prosecution had put forward Dagumiya, whose evidence was not only hopelessly vitiated but so palpably untrue. If they banished from their minds the evidence of Dagumiya, they could not fix the responsibility under Section 109. At the temple the estimate of the crowd had been given at several thousands. Witness Joshi had given it as 7,000 and counsel, who had considerable knowledge of crowded meetings in Bombay, thought it would be correct to estimate the number at 5,000. The Judge took, however, a pessimistic view adding that he could never distinguish between a crowd of 500 and another of one thousand. Mr. Azad remarked that if a way could draw thousands, the illumination of the night must have attracted a much larger crowd. The Court agreed that everybody in the town must have gone to see it.

Proceeding Mr. Azad said that if the prosecution had been specific regarding the crowd at the Juma Masjid, then there would be some reason to hold that the accused were the members of an unlawful assembly. Section 149 could not cover anything in this case—either arson, or murder, said counsel in reply to a question from the Court. The object of the crowd at the time must not have been anything more than giving the Sub-Inspector a thrashing, murder and arson could never have been intended. But the last firing at Shimfalli had aggravated the temper of the crowd. The chain of logic was irresistible and they could not but come to the conclusion that the Police wanted to have as many men punished as they could. While on this point, counsel read the impressive charge of Chief Justice Tindall to the Bristol Grand Jury in the case against the Bristol rioters, speaking of assemblies, his lordship had said to the Grand Jury:—

"No man can foresee at the commencement what course they will take or what consequences will ensue. Though cases may occur in which the object of such assemblies is at first defined and moderate, they rapidly enlarge their powers of mischief; and from the natural effects of excitement and ferment inseparable from the collection of multitudes in one mass, the original design is quickly lost sight of and men hurry on to the commission of crimes, which at their first meeting they had never contemplated. The beginning of tumult is like the telling out of water; if not stopped at first, it becomes difficult to do so afterwards; it rises and increases until it overwhelms the fairest and the most valuable works of man."

The above, added counsel, eloquently explained what had happened at Malegaon. Before resuming his seat, Mr. Azad thanked the Court, and the Prosecution Counsel for the patient hearing and the many facilities they had afforded him in the course of the trial of the case, and to the Judge, especially, for many a kind personal word that he had received at his hands.

IRISH CONFERENCE.

FULL SITTING POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Oct. 26.

It is officially announced that the full meeting of the Irish Conference has been postponed as the "Small Committee" is still sitting.

"SMALL COMMITTEE" OF FOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11 p.m., Oct. 26.

It is learned that the discussions of the "small committee" of the Irish Conference do not resemble the proceedings of a mere sub-committee. Apparently, yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George, recognising the delicacy and difficulty of the situation, suggested that it would be helpful if the negotiations were continued by the smallest committee possible, romarking that in his experience, the larger the committee the smaller was the chance of rapid decision. The Conference readily agreed to adopt the Premier's suggestion; hence the meetings to-day and yesterday have been attended by only two representatives of each side.

LALITA-VANITA ASHRAM.

Mr. Ramaniyaram Goverdhanram Tripathi writes:—

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations sent by public-spirited gentlemen interested in the advancement of the above institution of Nadiad and female education. Further donations are kindly requested to be sent either to the undersigned or to Narharriram M. Tripathi, Esq., c/o Messrs. N. M. Tripathi and Co., Booksellers, Princess Street, Bombay, or to the Secretary, Lalita-Vanita Ashram, Nadiad. It may be known to the public that the Ashram is being managed by an influential Managing Committee and already good advance is being made by students:—

(1) Sheth Kalyanji Karamsey Damji, Bombay, Rs. 150; (2) Hon. Justice Lallubhai Asharam, Bombay, Rs. 100; (3) Mr. Shamrao Parbhudas, Nadiad, Rs. 100; (4) Sheth Ratansey Dharamsey, Bombay, Rs. 51; (5) A sympathiser, Nadiad, Rs. 100; (6) Mr. Tribhovandas Parbhudas, Nadiad, Rs. 25; (7) Proprietor, "Amritbindu", Nadiad, Rs. 10; (8) and (9) Two gentlemen each Rs. 10, Bombay, Rs. 20; (10) A gentleman, Bombay, Rs. 100; (11-12-13) Three gentlemen, Bombay, each Rs. 10, Rs. 30. Total Rs. 686; Sum previously received, Rs. 375. Grand Total Rs. 1,061.

"A CLEAR-CUT ISSUE."

(Continued from previous page.)

Mahomed Ali if they were giving any defence.

Maulana Mahomed Ali: I am giving no defence.

Dr. Kitchlew: My witnesses are God and my nation.

Shri Shankaracharya: No evidence has been adduced against us to rebut.

Maulana Shaukat Ali: My evidence is God and the Koran, and as you refuse to acknowledge both, I bring forth no other witnesses.

CROWN COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

The Crown Counsel then began his address to the jury showing them what powers the sections gave them, and also indicating the sections under which the accused were charged and the punishments under the sections if found guilty.

Maulana Mahomed Ali here interposed the Crown Counsel who had charged the accused collectively under the same sections.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said: I want to know under what section the several co-accused are brought together under the same charges though the conspiracy, as alleged, is not one transaction. Section 239, C. P. C., lays it down clearly that persons to be jointly charged must have concurred from start to finish in a series of acts which form one transaction.

The Crown Counsel made no reply to this, and the Court rose for the day. The trial will be over to-morrow.

AN APPEAL TO BREAK MONOTONY.

PRAISEWORTHY CONDUCT OF A SUPDT. OF POLICE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

Atmosphere in the Court remained very tense uptill lunch on Tuesday. After the Court had risen for lunch, Mr. Alston came up to Moulana Mahomed Ali and asked him to break the monotony of the Court proceedings, and not to mind what had occurred, and was found to be exchanging confidence and giving his own version of the etiquette of standing up in the Court.

During lunch interval, Mr. Boyd took a few snapshots of Moulana Shaukat Ali Moulana Mahomed Ali, Dr. Kitchlew and Pir Ghulam Mujadid.

But for praiseworthy tact and courteousness of Mr. Boyd, Supdt. of Police many a time affairs in the Court and outside the Court might have taken an unpleasant turn. He deserves merited thanks from all.

KARACHI RESOLUTION ENDORSED.

Under the auspices of the F. Ward District Congress Committee Chinchpokly a mass meeting of the Hindus and Muslims of the locality was held on the 21 of October under the presidency of Mr. Walji Lakhamshi. Three resolutions were unanimously passed in the meeting. The first resolution congratulated Mr. Lalit, Secretary F. Ward D. C. Committee who is undergoing rigorous imprisoument for nine months. The second resolution reiterated and adopted the Karachi resolution which was proposed by Mr. Manibhai seconded by Dr. Kulkerni and supported by Moulana Mushin Vellori, Messrs Chaman, Kashim Khan and many athers. The third resolution called upon the audience to boycott the coming Prince of Wales visit.

AMBIGUITY TO BE REMOVED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26.

Maulana Inayatullah of Firangimahal is in Karachi to advise the accused in matters of Islamic law. If it is true that the same Maulana Inayatullah will assist the prosecution in the exposition of Islamic law then it is a mistakes which should be corrected. If there is some other Inayatullah it should be clearly stated to which place he belongs.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

COUNCIL MEETING IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

In connection with the meeting here of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, the Associated Press is informed that Mr. M. A. Jinnah would preside over the meeting at which the question of holding of the next annual session of the League at Ahmedabad and of electing the President would be decided. The present situation including the return of the Muslim deputation from England and the letter of H. H. the Aga Khan published recently in the Press will also be generally discussed. Mr. Jinnah will proceed shortly to Delhi to interview H. E. the Viceroy and as President of the League he would consult his Council members on important matters.

MULSHI PETHA SCHEME.

A REQUEST TO HOUSE OF TATAS.

The following resolution has been unanimously passed in the extraordinary General meeting of the members of Deccan Merchant's Association help on 23rd October 21.

"The Deccan Merchant's Association puts on record their emphatic protest for the action of Messrs Tata Sons and Co., Ltd. in acquiring the historical land of about fifty villages in Mulshi Petha under the pretext of law, and with the direct help of government against the will of the inhabitants of those villagers Considering all the pros and cons of the situation there the Deccan Merchant's Association in a body assembled resolved to request the Tatas on behalf of the inhabitants of Mulshi Petha as well as in the interest of the Tatas to give up without any hesitation the idea of securing their beloved ancestral lands of Mulshi Petha by compulsion and thus to save their name from public displeasure and contempt in future."

246 REBEL CASUALTIES.

REFUSED TO SURRENDER.

ACTION NEAR MALLAPURAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

A telegram at the Army Headquarters from Wellington dated 26th state that in the Malabar, a band of 50 Moplahs with four leaders were reported at Tirurangadi last night (25th). The police reached there, meeting opposition and inflicting three casualties. The leaders bolted.

A Chin Kachin battalion from Nilambur surrounded a house on the Kalikavu road this morning inflicting casualities and destroying rice which could not be removed.

A large gang was reported last night four miles north-west of Mallapuram. The operations were undertaken against them by the Dorsets Artiliery and armoured cars. The enemy met in the jungle, west of Malmuri opposing our troops there and in the houses refusing to come out when ordered to surrender and offering continued and determined opposition, resulting in 246 rebel casualties.

MALABAR SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 25.

The Special Tribunal to-day adjourned the hearing of the case against 35 Moplahs and three Hindus for setting fire to a toddy-shop on the 31st instant for defence evidence. Next case taken up was one in which 13 Moplahs and one Hindu were charged with house-breaking and dacoity in the house of a Nambudri near Pattambi on the night of 23rd August last. The case is proceeding.

HELP MALABAR.

MR. KESHAV MENON'S APPEAL

(From a correspondent.)

CALICUT, Oct. 25.

Mr. K. P.Keshavmenon, Kerala Congress Secretary, has despatched a message to the leaders and the Congress Secretaries of the various provincial Committees that the Congress Relief work in Malabar is progressing steadily, but that the funds are exhausting. He appeals to all to do their bit in allaying the misery of unhappy Malabar.

MALABAR RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The immediate and pressing necessity of the moment is how to succour the distressed people of Malabar. For that Mr. G.K. Devdhar has issued forth his appeal in the name of humanity. Mr. Devdhar appeals for no less than 10 lakhs. This can easily give us some idea of the extent of misery prevailing among the people of Malabar. One has his doubts whether Mr. Devdhar's estimate is a correct one. It is a question whether Mr. Devdhar though a "Co-operator," was allowed to view the whole situation for himself, for Malabar is still under the regime of Martial Law. May I beseech Mr. Devdhar first to appeal to the Government of Bombay for tdansferring all the monies allotted by the Legislative Council fod celebrating the grand tamasha of welcoming H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, towards alleviating the miseries of the unfortunate people of Malabar particuladly when that is the express wish of His Royal Highness.—Yours, etc.

M.

RELIEF TO THE DISTRESSED.

The Secretary Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, sends the following appeal:—

There are about 400 children in our schools who are all children of day-labourers, sweepers, and beggars. We have also about 280 houseless Panchamas who have been given shelter in our settlements. They all badly need to be clothed as the cold season has already set in. We further learn, that there is a large number of destitutes amongst the refugees of the Moplah outrages in Malabar.

In the name of these suffering fellow beings, we beg such of your readers as have taken the vow of Swadeshism to be pleased to send all Bideshi Cloth that they may abjure to the Malabar Distress Relief Committee or to the undersigned for distribution amongst our destitute brethren in this district. The cause of Swadeshism will not in any way suffer thereby as these destitutes have no means whatever to purchase any cloth either Swadeshi or Bedishi. The clothes to be sent to the undersigned may be sent by railway parcel or by post. The railway and postal charges will be borne by the undersigned.

K. Rangar Rao.
Secretary,
Depressed Classes Mission,
Mangalore.

BOYCOTT OF WHYTE COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Oct. 25.

Last night at a joint meeting of Mandalay Congress and Khilafat Committees held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Chatterji a resolution was unanimously passed that the members, office-bearers and others shall boycott the Whyte Committee and the reception of the Prince of Walce and that any person or body of persons taking part in any of the above functions shall *ipso cease* to be a member or members of either committee.

LATEST CABLE.

INDIA IN LORDS.

LORD SYDENHAM'S OUTBURST.

VISCOUNT CURZON ON UNDESIRABILITY OF DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 27.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham called attention to the position in India. He said that since Mr. Montagu toov office, there had been a long, disastrous series of mistakes leading to the weakening of authority. He declared that the Elections in India conclusively demonstrated that India was unfit for the new constitution, the effect of which had been a great increase of organised agitation against British rule. He stated that the Moplah rebellion was organised under the eyes of Government. The influence and prestige of administrators in India were tending to decline. The great Services, which had made India what she was, were visibly crumbling away, and were becoming disheartened, and there was nothing in India which could replace them. Lord Sydenham strongly criticised the disbanding of the units of the Indian army and the reduction of British forces.

Viscount Curzon declared that when Lord Sydenham suggested the desirability of an early debate, Mr. Montagu agreed that it would be most undesirable that a debate should be held at present and urged postponement. Viscount Curzon considered that it was unusual, almost unprecedented, that the request for postponement should be ignored when made by a leader of the House. The Viceroy had been assured that the complete and unanimous support of Government will be given in any action he takes. The Viceroy possesses full powers at any date or time to act in the manner he thinks desirable for the maintenance of law and order in India. In these circumstances, it would be intolerable that the House should be invited to interfere to debate, even to suggest action to the Viceroy.

DANGER OF MISUNDERSTANDING.

Viscount Curzon dwelt upon the danger of Lord Sydenham's speech being misinterpreted in India. The second consideration was the report of the House of Lords debate, might exercise a most deleterious influence in India at the beginning of the Prince of Wales' tour. "To-morrow the Prince of Wales leaves England with the expectation on our part, and his personal desire of adding materially to the great services which he has already rendered by similar tours in other parts of the world Wherever he has gone, he hitherto has been the herald of good understanding and goodwill and the harbinger of peace. In India his wonderful winning personality, his record, his quite uncommon power of speech, wholly apart from his illustrious rank and position, will make a most definite and desirable impression among not only the Princes but the masses of India. The question whether the Prince of Wales should go had been most seriously considered. The decision that the tour be proceeded with, was arrived at after the united advice of the Viceroy and his colleagues, who were prepared to guarantee that every conceivable precaution should be taken and that nothing should be left to chance."

Viscount Curzon urged the Lords to combine in order to start the tour, which was fraught with great possibilities, in an atmosphere in which there shall not be a single jarring note. It would be great pity, almost a crime, if anything were said in the House of Lords that cast any cloud upon the progress of the young Prince in that great Dominion which, if the tour proceeds with the eclat attending the previous journeys, may carry the message of goodwill, fraught with much blessing to India.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

TO OPEN ON NOV. 12

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Oct. 27.

It is probable that the Disarmament Conference will open on November 12th, instead of on 11th, as that day (11th) is being devoted entirely to patriotic celebrations.

A statement in the "New York Times" that the agenda includes questions of international finance, is authoritatively denied.

DEFERRED REBATE SYSTEM

SHIPPING COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Oct. 27.

In view of the complaints of shippers against the deferred rebate system in certain Imperial trades notably between the United Kingdom and India and the United Kingdom and East Africa the Imperial Shipping Committee has decided to enquire forthwith into the whole subject, and is proceeding to take evidence of representative witnesses. Mr. Holt, Crown Agent for the Colonies, has already given evidence.

PRINCE'S PARTING FAREWELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Oct. 27.

The Prince of Wales, having completed his preparations for his departure, spent a relatively quiet day. He conferred for a long time with Mr. Montagu this morning lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace and said farewell to his relatives in the afternoon. This evening he spent with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO MEMBERS.

PUNDIT NEHRU'S REJOINDER.

The following is the full text of the letter, addressed to the members of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, by the President:—

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The Arama, Salem,
October 1, 1921.

To the Members of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress.

Gentlemen, I crave your permission for placing before you the following views of mine, with the object of inviting your serious attention to the very great necessity there is for considering whether we are pursuing our methods, in so far as internal government of our entire organisation is concerned, on sound and fruitful lines and whether they are not capable of improvement, not technically or academically, but in substance, so as to embrace a far-sighted, policy, and in view to our sacred movement taking deeper and deeper roots and being capable of not only surviving all external attacks, but also of avoiding internal discontent and producing an increasing spirit of camaraderie among the members of the Indian National Congress and the non-violent non-co-operation movement. After a long and anxious search ing of heart, I respectfully submit that the state of things is not quite as it should be, and is capable of betterment in every interest.

POWER OF CHAIRMAN.

2. I would begin with the position taken by the majority of the Committee in respect of the power of the Chairman. My written reasons on the subject of the state of things in reference to Congress organisation in Bengal and Madras, culminating in irregular constitution of the All-India Congress Committee, and my letter to Srijut Panditji Nehru as to the unfortunate necessity of my being obliged to give up all idea of attending any further meetings of the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee as Chairman may be read as part of this communication.

3 You will remember that I put to you the specific question as to who should decide the issue, whether any particular point of the law or constitution or interpretation of any such is for the Chairman or the members and I was not given the assistance of an answer on the issue.

4. I hold most conscientiously that all questions of the interpretation of the Congress Constitution and its application and of the general principles of the constitution applicable to public institutions and deliberative assemblies, such as the Indian National Congress, belong to the jurisdiction of the chair exclusively, no matter in what from the occasion for such interpretation and application arises. Otherwise, internal anarchy and disorder would arise. Imagine the idea of the Congress itself, such as the Congress at Nagpur, taking (we trying?) to decide such questions. to the meaning, of the paren- n the rule as to the single trans vote. Do you really contend, gentlemen, that the majority vote should decide that question?

AUTHORITIES.

5. I shall begin with some authority on the whole subject.

(a) Says Sir C. Ilbert.

"The general principles applicable to the Speaker's powers of the House of Commons are such as ought to be observed by all deliberative assemblies.

The Speaker guards the rights and privileges of the House and its members

(b) Says Palgrave,

"Every expression of opinion from the Chair should be heard without interruption and be accepted as rule without dispute.

"The Chairman is bound to decline to put from the Chair a motion or amendment which is out of order, as being beyond the scope of the meeting, as containing irregular or illegal proposals.

If his directions are not obeyed, he must, to preserve order, quit the Chair and declare that the meeting is adjourned (or dissolved). His authority, his decisions must be upheld, must be enforced by the meetings.

(c) Redlich, the Austrian Professor, who was enamoured of the rules and practice of the English House of Commons says of the Speaker,

'Among his positive powers the most important is that he is the sole judge and final judge of whether a motion or amendment is in order or not."

"The conception lying at the root of English Parliamentary law is that the rules and the law deducible from the precedents and traditional usage are reins by which he and he alone is to guide the House."

"In this, he is like the English Judge who out of the immense and many-meshed knot of the Common Law and with its thousands of decided cases is able to extend the law by exposition and even to create new law."

"He is not bound to refer any matter before the House for its decision when the the precedents are not conclusive, and his refusal is final. When he has once given his decision, there can be no refusal to accept his verdict, nor any discussion of his ruling by the House."

6. I would particularly call your attention to the last few lines above. This, i.e., the very reverse was what done by the majority of the members, when I gave my ruling. You would not deem me weak or feeble-minded, if I tell you that the resolution proposed by the Mahatmaji and seconded by the Maulana and subsequently accepted by majority, made me almost weep I never was in such predicament before. The least I could do was, to leave the Chair. I am ever conscious of my grateful feelings to the Mahatmaji and you all, who co-operate with him, for the devotion and service to our motherland, and I did not so much as think of adjourning or dissolving the meeting. I might have disallowed the proposed resolution. Even this I did not do, in the hope that in my absence it would not be pressed.

7. It was hinted by Srijut Das that we are not bound to follow the rules and practice of Parliament. My answer is twofold. In the first place, we have not taken to boycotting all that is English in origin. The rules of Political Science are not less important than that of Physical Science, and we can't afford without grave peril to violate the rules relating to the ontrol and harnessing of the electric force on any such ground. These rules and principles of the Mother of Parliaments have been adopted by nearly the whole world with little modifications. In the second place, the observation of Srijut Das is merely academical, as in the particular instance I had to construe and apply the existing constitution of the Congress and some rules that had to be framed under its command and in accordance with its direction.

THE WORDS IN PARENTHESIS.

8. Let us take the law of the Congress as to proportional representation with its mandate as to the single transferable vote put within parenthesis. It is in English and we cannot give up the canon of interpretation according to the way in which that language is construed and applied. At Nagpur, we had no intention of starting the proposition that English is not English, when we think fit. If we apply the ordinary canon of interpretation of the English language, the words within parenthesis far from being superfluous, restrict and confine the meaning of the clause which can be, of course, read without it. If I write to a friend to give me refreshment on my journey by rail and add within brackets the words "without chillies," does it really mean that this can be disregarded and he can send me highly peppered things to irritate my feeble stomach? Or suppose I add the words within brackets "rice and dahie" is it really contended that he can, according to the law of hospitality, disregard this and give me cake and soup instead? I believe that the words within brackets explain or qualify the clause. The Standard Dictionary on my table gives the definition of a parenthesis as follows:—

"An explanatory or qualifying clause or sentence inserted in a sentence grammetically complete without it."

I need hardly say that a parenthetical sentence or clause is enclosed either within brackets or dashes. No dictionary says that such a clause is superfuous, or that it is optional to follow it. This view is as new as the view about the Chairman's power.

9. I need add no more. I would only beg and pray that you would not deem all this endeavour on my part to persuade you to take a time honoured view of this question as proceeding from selfish aims. No, emphatically no. I am satisfied that orderly procedure is the life blood of every institution. The great National Assembly of France in the Revolutionary period of whom the French and the world owe so much in the way of the conception and achievement of man's uplift and freedom, came to grief prematurely owing to absence of some orderly rules of internal government and was demolished in the name of procedure by pawky fellows, to everybody's misfortune. We are drilling ourselves into fitness for national uplift by non-violence. I humbly contend that this sacred principle includes orderliness in our moral organisation as well. A mob can be kept at great artificial efficiency by mere mechanical discipline—as in the case of a mercenary army—but a nation, and generations of a nation can only be drilled for their own eternal salvation by obedience to laws, moral as well as mechanical. Having solemnly passed the laws of the Congress it is not for the Working Committee or even the All-India Congress Committee to fritter away those laws, however difficult or inconvenient the observance of those laws may be. I venture to deny the alleged difficulty or inconvenience. A need for greater efforts and longer time is not, I humbly submit either difficulty or inconvenience. Besides, this attempt at frittering away is most demoralising and is least calculated to enhance respect and reverence to the rules and mandate of the Congress.

FINAL APPEAL.

10. I would take this opportunity to beg of you to recall and cancel the resolution recently passed by this Committee, that it is optional to use the method of election by use of single transferable vote. Neither this Committee nor the All-India Congress Committee has any power to give such a mandate. Even the Congress cannot do it without altering its own law. With all the authority of the president or if you would ignore it with all the earnestness of a lover—not to say co-worker any more this year—of the whole movement, I would beg of you not to be party to such an attitude. It is wholly unworthy of those in whose hands is placed the destiny of the sacred cause which is for the entire people of India a question of "to be or not to be."

11. I desire distinctly to state, by way of personal explanation, that while I firmly and conscientiously believe that you are wrong and that I have been depressed too in consequence, I convict you of nothing more than rash and rapid judgment. There is no bitterness about it. Having as President throughout acted in obedience to my conscience, in view to further the great cause and always in consultation with most of you, I can retire into my room with the consolation that my idleness is enforced. It is a case of collision of honesty versus honesty and I think it is for me to avoid the collision and I hereby do.

With the best wishes, gentlemen, I say from the bottom of my heart, "Good speed you" and subscribe myself.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) C. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S NOTE.

The following is the full text of Pundit Motilal Nehru's Note on the President's letter:—

1. I have had the benefit of reading the President's letter more than once and have taken time to consider according to my best lights the various points dealt with by him. While repudiating the charge of "rash and rapid judgment" brought by the President, I lay claim to no more than he does, viz., a "conscientious belief" in the correctness of the opinions expressed in this note. I am of course liable to err, and this note is only intended to put on record my reasons for holding that the President had no such powers as he claims.

2. I shall consider the question first from the point of view of a practical man of affairs untrammelled by the rules and precedents of any particular system of law or constitutional practice and procedure, and secondly from that of a lawyer and a humble student of constitutional practice and procedure.

THE PRACTICAL VIEW.

3. I may at once say that I entirely agree with Sj. Das that "we are not bound to follow the rules and practice of Parliament, I do not think there is any analogy between the God-made law governing electricity and other forces of nature and the man-made rules for regulating the conduct of public bodies. The so-called European "political science" is nothing but at collection of empirical rules, which have from time to time undergone considerable alterations and have, in the peculiar circumstances of the political existence of European nations, been found useful to a degree in the various stages of their political evolution. I have no doubt that Indian political science, when sufficiently developed, will differ as widely from the European science as the Indian moral and social sciences differ from the European. No one has ever claimed perfection of European political science. The Mother of Parliaments which is believed to be the greatest triumph achieved by it, is now considered by eminent European and American authorities to have failed of its purpose. The question is not merely of academical importance in this case, as the President is inclined to think, but it goes to the very root of the matter. We have here to interpret an existing Constitution still in its infancy, and the rules made thereunder with no cut and day canons of interpretation to guide us. The very first question which confronts us is, whom are we to look to for an authoritative interpretation of this Constitution. The President has himself called in aid certain principles of British Constitutional Law to answer this question, and it cannot therefore be said that it is merely academical to inquire whether or not we should be guided by British Parliamentary procedure as it obtains in England. Even people of the same race and civilization as the English, who had deliberately set before themselves the English model for the development of their own political institutions, have found it impossible in practice to adopt it as whole as the most cursory comparison between the British and the American Constitutions will show.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

4. It cannot be denied that the Indian National Congress is a law unto itself and is not bound by any practice or precedent except that created by itself. So far as I am aware the question has never before arisen in the acute form in which it has in the present instance, and we have thus no practice or precedent to guide us. The outstanding facts are that we have (1) a full National Assembly with a President which ordinarily meets but once a year, (2) a very large and unwieldy Committee of the National Assembly, invested with the full powers of the whole Assembly while the latter is not in session and (3) a smaller Working Committee of this larger Committee to transact the actual business under the supervision and guidance of the larger Committee. The powers of the full Assembly like those of Parliament are unlimited and the Congress Constitution very properly omits to define them. The powers of the larger Committee are limited only by the Resolutions of the Congress; but in matters not inconsistent with those Resolutions, it has on emergencies all the unlimited power of the Full Assembly, Again, the power of the smaller Committee are limited not only by the Resolutions of the Congress but also those of the larger Committee. of the National Assembly. The powers of the President are nowhere indicated or defined in the Constitution, while those of the larger and the smaller Committee are sufficiently indicated though not precisely defined. On these data we have to determine what are the powers of the President.

POWERS OF PRESIDENT.

5. It may be taken as axiomatic that every President owes his position to and derives his authority from, the persons who elect him. It follows that he can in no case have powers larger than those of the whole body of his electors, and that it is open to the latter or their representatives to restrict his powers within as narrow limits as they choose. The principal, if not the only, object in choosing a President is to have some one to guide the deliberations of the Assembly and to decide questions relating to the conduct of the debate as they arise. Ordinarily, therefore, the President of an Assembly holds his position as such during the time the assembly is in session. The Congress Constitution, however, goes a little further, and provides that the President shall be the Chairman of the All-India Committee for the year following. This provision, while it extends the tenure of his office to a definite period after the session of the Congress is closed, does not clothe him with any special powers to be exercised during that term. That being so, he can have no larger powers than those which are referable to the necessity for the election of a President, viz the regulation of debates, etc. His function is exactly the same, whether he is presiding over the whole Assembly of the All-India Committee or the Working Committee. The actual powers of the Assembly, while it is not in session, are vested in the All-India Committee by Article XXI of the Congress Constitution and the latter Committee has the right under Article XXIV to delegate its functions to the Working Committee. This delegation was effected by the All-India Committee at its meeting held in Bombay on the 28th, 29th, and 30th July, 1921 in the comprehensive words of Resolution No. 5 which runs as follows:—"The All-India Congress Committee hereby authorises the Working Committee to take all such action as may be necessary to give effect to the Resolutions of the Congress, and of the All-India Congress Committee and to deal with all matters with which the All-India Congress Committee is empowered to deal and which may arise whilst this Committee is not sitting and which may require urgent attention."

It is therefore clear, that while on the one hand the Congress Constitution coupled with the above Resolution of the All-India Committee invests the Working Committee with all the powers of the full Congress, on the other, it merely gives a guarantee to the President to hold office for a year and is silent as to any special powers which he may exercise during the course of the year. In these circumstances, I venture to think that it will be doing violence to the ordinary conceptions which regulate the usual business of life to say that the President has certain exclusive powers to decide any questions not relating strictly to the conduct of the meeting of the debate though such questions are submitted by the parties concerned to the decision of the whole House or any of its Committees. It must be remembered that the present difficulty has arisen on petitions from Bengal and Madras, which came up for consideration of the All-India Committee at Bombay and were not only under the terms of the general delegation contained in Resolution 5 quoted above, but also by a separate specific Resolution referred to the Working Committee for its decision. I confess it is impossible for me to understand how the President can drive a coach and four through a formal resolution of the All India Committee and out the jurisdiction of the Working Committee to decide questions specifically referred to it by competent authority. I am therefore clearly of opinion that on general considerations, apart from any legal principles or Parliamentary practice, the ruling of the President that it was his special province to interpret the Constitution, or to pronounce upon the validity or otherwise of the Bombay and Madras elections, is wholly unsustainable.

AUTHORITIES CITED.

6. So far, I have avoided referring to any rules of law but the conclusion I have arrived at, is fully borne out by general legal principles. Blackwell in his Treatise on the Law of Meetings (3rd Edition. p. 12), enumerates the powers of the Chairman as follows:—

On taking the Chair, the Chairman becomes invested with prima facie authority to regulate and control the proceedings of the meeting, to preserve order, to decide whether motions, be they principal ones or merely formal ones, are in order, to call upon speakers, to regulate the discussion, to decide points of order, to put questions to the meeting for decision, to declare the result, to grant a poll, to see that the minutes are properly framed and to sign them, to adjourn the meeting and generally to decide all the incidental questions that arise and are connected with the management of the meeting and require immediate decision."

I have not come across any case in the books in which the President or Chairman of a meeting has claimed the exclusive right to decide points of law or interpretation involved in a matter which came up for the consideration of the meeting. The following remarks of Lord Chief Justice Jervis in the case of Taylor vs. Nesfield quoted by Blackwell at page 13, will bear out what I have described above as being the powers which naturally flow from the election of a President.

"There is not, as far as I know, any case which has ever arisen to guide us in deciding how far the powers of a chairman extend. . . Public meetings must be regulated somehow and where a number of persons assemble and put a man in the Chair they devolve upon him by agreement the conduct of that body. They attorn to him as it were and give him the whole power of regulating themselves individually. This is within reasonable bounds. The Chairman collects as it were his authority from the meeting."

7. It will thus appear that the Chairman can claim no authority except what he "collects" from the meeting itself. It appears to me, if may say so without disrespect, that the President has mixed up the respective functions of Chairman and Assembly with those of Judge and Jury. It is hardly necessary to point out that an Assembly, or any of its Committees duty appointed, is not merely to act as a Jury to assist the President as a Judge but constitutes the fountain-head from which the President derives his authority.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

8. I will now try to show that the President's arguments based on Parliamentary practice are equally untenable. In the 4th paragraph of his letter, the President says.

"I hold most conscientiously that all questions of the interpretation of the Congress Constitution and its application and of the general principles of the Constitution applicable to public institutions and to deliberative assemblies such as the Indian National Congress belong to the jurisdiction of the Chair exclusively, no matter in what form the occasion for such interpretation and application arises." Without doubting that this ruling has been most conscientiously given, I venture to submit, with profund respect. that it is entirely wrong and wholly unsupported by authority. Not one of the authorities quoted by the President bears upon the present question. Each and every one of them has reference to such powers of the Speaker of the House of Commons as can comprehensively be classed under the general head "Regulation" of Order and Course of Debate". The first quotation from Sir C. Ilbert only contains a pious wish and may be taken at its face value. The second series of quotations from Palgrave refer specifically to motions or amendments put from the Chair and the preservation of order in the House and it is in these respects that "his authority his decisions must be upheld must be enforced by the meeting" and every expression of opinion from the Chair should be heard without interruption and be accepted as rule without dispute." The third quotation from Redlich, the Austrian Professor again specifically refers to motions and amendments being in order or not. The President calls special attention to the last few lines of the passage from Redlich. The words used there are no doubt general, but they must be taken to refer to the specific subject the Professor is dealing with, viz., the regularity or otherwise of motions and amendments. Redlich's work is not available to me, and I humbly take the liberty of ignoring the Austrian Professor, however "enamourned of the rules and practice of the England House of Commons be may be, when I have the works of eminent English Parliamentarians and Constitutional Lawyers before me to assist me in arriving at a correct opinion. These authorities show that the powers of the Speakers of the House of Commons are all derived either from Standing Orders of the House or from Statutes passed by the House and in some cases from Conventions of the House. There is no power which is inherent in the Speaker apart from its being specially conferred on him by the House in one way or the other or acquried by him under the conventions. The duties of the Speaker of the House of Commons are no doubt "as various as they are important. They are fully detailed in Sir Erakin May's Parliamentary Practice (12th Edition, p. 177 seq) a reference to which will show that they are all reducible under the head I have mentioned above. Anson in his Law and Custom of the constitution, gives a similar detail of the Speaker's duties and privileges who is very aptly described as the "Mouth" of the House. It has never yet occurred to any one to call him the Brains of the House.

SPEAKER LENTHALL'S CASE.

9. While it is in the power of the Speaker to prevent motion or amendment from being made before the House on the ground of its being out of order and thus prevent the House from voting on it, there is not a single instance to be found when the Speaker has appropriated to himself the authority of pronouncing upon the merit of the motion or amendment on the ground that it involves questions of interpretation of the Constitution or of the Standing Orders of the House or on any other conceivable ground. I quote the following instructive passage from the Encyclopaedia of the Laws of England Vol. XIII page 521, based on May and Anson.

"The Speaker is the servant of the House; he is to obey implicitly its orders without attending to any other comments. In matters of difficulty, or if he be referred to, to inform the House on a point of order or practice. It is his duty to state everything he knows from the journals of the history of Parliament but not to draw conclusions. In short, he has no voice but to declare the sentiments of the House when he has ascertained them. Lenthall, the Speaker of the House.

of Commons, when commanded by Charles I. to disclose certain transactions in the House replied "that he had neither eyes to see, ears to hear nor mouth to speak but as the House should direct him."

Even in matters in which the Speaker's opinion is final, his conduct in relation to such matters can be made the subject of a substantive motion before the House and the orders of the House are binding on him.

PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE.

10. The only parallel to the case which has arisen here is to be found in the manner in which petitions to the House of Commons are received and disposed of. Here again the Speaker may, by declining to to assent to a petition being laid on the Table of the House on the ground of some irregularity or informality, shut out the petitioner from obtaining a hearing at the Bar of the House; but he cannot take it upon himself to decide any matter with which the petition deals. The case of W. S. O'Brien and others referred to by Sir Erskine May at p. 555 of his "Parliamentary Practice" is specially instructive in that it shows that the House of Commons may disregard even well established principles of law in deaeling with petitions before it. O'Brien and others had been attained of treason, and were thus regarded by the Laws of England as civilly dead. Objection was taken to Counsel being heard in support of their application on this ground but the House after debate agreed under the peculiar and exceptional circumstances of the case, to receive the petition. The Working Committee in the present instance has taken similar action. Without going into the constitutions raised which were by no means so clear as in O'Brien's case, It has lunder the peculiar and exceptional circumstances of the case, refused to disturb the elections.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

11. So much for the powers of the Speakers of the House of Commons. Let us now see what privileges the Speaker of the House of Representatives enjoys under the American Constitution. To begin with, he differs from his English model in the very essential particular of being a partly-man selected by the party in power professedly to advance its own interests and is naturally not expected as the Speaker of the House of Commons is to be absolutely just and impartial between the parties. In the very nature of things he is invested with far greater powers by the party in power to serve its own interests and in most matters he has been described by American authors as an autocrat. Dr. Woodrow Wilson, ex-President of the United States, combats that description in the following passage of his Treatise on Constitutional Government in the United States (Edition 1917 p. 70).

"And yet the word 'autocrat' has really no place in our political vocabulary if we are to use words of reality and not words of extravagance, is in no proper sense of the word an autocrat. He is the instrument, as well as the leader, of the majority in controlling the porcesses of the House. He is obeyed because the majority chooses to be governed thus. The rules are of its own making, and it can unmake them when it pleases. It can override the Speakers decisions, too, and correct its presiding officers as every other assembly can. It has simply found it most convenient to put itself in the Speaker's hands its object being efficiency, and debate so that even a so-called autocrat has to bend himself to the will of the House."

Reference may also be made to the American Commonwealth by Bryce. Vol. I, pp. 142-143.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

12. For the above reasons, I maintain that the ruling of the President contained in paragraph 4 of his letter is *ultra vires* and is not warranted by any principle of law or practice of Parliament. The Working Committee was therefore fully within its rights in passing at its meeting of the 2nd August Resolution No. XVII which runs as follows:—

"Without prejudice to the Constructional questions relating to the elections to the All-India Congress Committee held in Bengal and Madras last month and without going into the merits thereof, in view of the fact that fresh election must take place before November next all over India and in view of the fact that a heavy intensive programme is at present set before the Congress organisations, this Committee considers it undesirable in the interests of the country, to disturb the said elections and advises such persons from Bengal and Madras as feel themselves aggrieved to co-operate with Provincial organisation in both the provinces with a view to the prosecution of the programme to successful issue.

13. I may mention that the recommendation of the Working Committee has been adopted by the parties concerned and there is now no grievance either in Madras or in Bengal about the elections which form the subject of the petitions from these Provinces.

14. On the above considerations, it matters little whether the Working Committee was right or wrong in its opinion as to the significance it attacked to the parenthesis within which the words by single, transferable vote occur in the Constitution. I must however, in justice to the President admit that I fully agree with him in his interpretation and beg to differ with the majority of the Working Committee, which met in Calcutta, and left it to the discretion of the Provincial Committees to resort to the single transferable vote or not as they thought fit. In obedience, however, to the very spirit of camaraderie to which the President rightly attaches so much importance and in loyal observance of the fundamental principle governing all democratic assemblies, I have, after voting with the minority, submitted to the opinion of the majority and make no grievance of it. Bll that the President say in the concluding portion of his letter about "respect on reverence to the rules and mandates of the Congress" is perfectly true; but as I have shown above, he has wholly misconceived his rights and privileges under the Constitution on the one hand and his duty to submit to the majority on the other.

MOTILAL NEHRU.
General Secretary.

Anand Bhawan,
Allahabad, 19-10-1921.

PATNA HAND-WEAVING EXHIBITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Oct. 25.

The following communique has been issued in connection with the All-India Handweaving Exhibition to be held at Patna from November 27th. till December 4th next. The Government of the United Provinces have offered two prizes of Rs. 100 each for the best invention in the form of a multiple shuttle box and for the best hand-driven machine for sizing and drying yarns. These prizes will be given in addition to the special one of Rs. 1,000 offered by Mr. Sailendra Krishna Deo for the best original device connected with handweaving. A gold medal has also been presented by Hon. Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameswar Singh of Darbhanga, for a charkha best suited for the masses. Gold medals will be awarded for other articles of special merit, while silver and bronze medals with parchment certificate will be given to the winning exhibits on the 15t classes notified in the prospectus.

EXPLOSION IN FIRE WORKS FACTORY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 26.

A firework factory, situated in Rawiwar Peth near the Daruwala Bridge, exploded this afternoon, causing four casualties. Some men were injured, and two of the adjoining houses were also burnt. The prompt help of the fire brigade saved further losses in life and property.

First rice forecast for 1921-22 shows area sown to be 74,132,000 acres which is 5 per cent below final estimate of last year.

The Calicut Special Tribunal to-day framed a charge, against 37 out of 38 accused, of unlawful assembly and mischief by fire in the toddy shop burning case. Further hearing was postponed till to-morrow.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

THE CHARKA IN THE GITA.

In the last issue I have endeavoured to answer the objections raised by the Poet against spinning as a sacrament to be performed by all. I have done so in all humility and with the desire to convince the Poet and those who think like him. The reader will be interested in knowing, that my belief is derived largely from the Bhagavadgita. I have quoted the relevant verses in the article itself. I give below Edwin Arnold's rendering of the verses from his Song Celestial for the benefit of those who do not read Sanskrit.

Work is more excellent than idleness;
The body's life proceeds not, lacking work.
There is a task of holiness to do,
Unlike world-binding toil, which bindeth not
The faithful soul; such earthly duty do
Free from desire, and thou shalt well perform
Thy heavenly purpose. Spake Prajapati
In the beginning, when all men were made,
And, with mankind, the sacrifice—"Do this!
Work! Sacrifice! Increase and multiply
With sacrifice! This shall be Kamadhuk,
Your 'Cow of Plenty,' giving back her milk
Of all abundance. Worship the gods thereby;
The gods shall yield ye grace. Those meats ye crave.
The gods will grant to Labour, when it pays
Tithes in the altar-flame. But if one eats
Fruits of the earth, rendering to kindly heaven,
No gift of toil, that thief steals from his world."
Who eat of food after their sacrifice
Are quit of fault, but they that spread a feast
All for themselves, eat sin and drink of sin.
By food the living live; food comes of rain.
And rain comes by the pious sacrifice,
And sacrifice is paid with tithes of toil;
Thus action is of Brahma, who is one,
The Only, All—pervading; at all times
Present in sacrifice. He that abstains
To help the rolling wheels of this great world,
Glutting his idle sense, lives a lost life,
Shameful and vain.

Work here undoubtedly refers to physical labour, and work by way of sacrifice can only be work to be done by all for the common benefit. Such work-such sacrifice can only be spinning. I do not wish to suggest, that the author of the Divine Song had the spinning wheel in mind. He merely laid down a fundamental principle of conduct. And reading in and applying it to India I can only think of spinning as the fittest and most acceptable sacrificial body labour. I cannot imagine anything nobler or more national than that for say one hour in the day we should all do the labour that the poor must do and thus identify ourselves with them and through them with all mankind. I cannot imagine better worship of God than that in His name I should labour for the poor even as they do. The spinning wheel spells a more equitable distribution of the riches of the earth.

BENGAL'S RESPONSE.

For the satisfaction of those who have not studied the Poet's article, let me inform them that the Poet is not altogether against the spinning wheel. He does not see the necessity of spinning for all. But I am convinced, that as we go forward there will be no one doubting the efficacy and supremacy of the *charka* for banishing India's distressful and growing poverty. Dr. P. C. Roy's frank recognition of the *charka* is a valuable acquisition. More than all this recognition is the news coming through letters, that wherever Deshabandhu Das and his devoted wife go, crowds give up their foreign clothing and take up the *charka*. Here is the translation of an extract from a letter received by a Bengali friend from his father living near Chandpur made known to India by the Gurkha charge on that dreadful night when helpless coolies were driven away from the station yard.

"Yesterday there was mass singing in procession, an exhibition of handspun yarn and a huge mass meeting at the Nirode Park. The audience was vast. The park and the surrounding roads as well as the roofs of the houses, near the park were full. A Congress worker from Idilpur delivered a soul-stirring speech. There was a huge bonfire in which such a large mass of *topies* and cloth was burnt as I cannot describe. The Shah merchant of Pal's market brought over to the meeting his whole stock of foreign cloth and threw it into the fire. The *charkha* has not yet spread so much, but I am expecting better results now. In my family your mother sister and three brothers are all spinning very good yarn. Pramila (the sister) has extorted from me a good *charkha* and she is now happy. On reaching here also she is continually at work with her *charkha*."

This is merely a sample of what is happening all over Bengal. I doubt not, that when Bengal's imagination is touched, she will find herself in the front.

THE HONOURS LIST.

The Honours List is daily increasing. If we are renouncing one kind of titles from the Government, we are asking for another and true variety. Gangadharrao Deshpande is the latest selection. His name and the names of many I can think of convince me of the approaching victory. Only we must remain steady under the volley. If we continue to respond to the Government warrants without fuss, without noise and without anger, we may feel certain of immediate success. I continue to receive letters from friends inquiring what will happen when all the leaders are taken away. The questioners betray their unbelief in, if not their unfitness for Swaraj by putting the question. What will happen when all the leaders die? Our fitness for Swaraj can only be demonstrated by our capacity to continue our work in spite of the withdrawal of leaders by death or imprisonment. Surely the memory of imprisonment should act as a spur to greater and more disciplined action. Another friend who felt disappointed when I was not arrested as was rumoured I would be on the fifth, showed a robust faith in himself and the cause. We must be able to stand on our own legs without support even as we breathe naturally and without artificial aid. If Karnatak is the country I have imagined it to be, Gangadharrao Deshphande's arrest and imprisonment must mean complete boycott of foreign cloth and much greater production of *Khadi*. Karnatak cannot rest satisfied till by its own effort it has secured the freedom of the imprisoned and still to be imprisoned patriots.

OTHER LEADERS.

There is little doubt that the Government of Bombay are going about their business in a methodical manner in picking out leaders. For in Pir Turab Ali Shah and Pir Mujadid they have arrested two Musalmans who have a very large following and whose influence was exercised in order to curb the violent tendency among the rank and file. Of course Mr. Deshpande's unrivalled influence in Karnatak was also for peace. One would almost think the Government of Bombay was ashamed of its own moderation and was trying to make up for past neglect. The Dharwar judgment and the Sindh and the Karnatak arrests point to the fact that the Bombay Government is almost inviting people to violence. But let us hope that it has become awakened too late for the purpose. The country seems to have understood which way lies its interest and will not play into the hands of the Government. Given Hindu Muslim unity, intelligent acceptance of non-violence by the masses, and systematic work in Swadeshi nothing can possibly keep us from attaining Swaraj during this year.

A MAGISTRATE'S APOLOGY.

The reader will recollect the assault instigated by the District Magistrate of Bhulandshahr upon Mr. Tiagi who was being tried in his court and who was therefore under his protection. I have now before me the apology he tendered to the accused. Here it is.

Prisoner at the Bar,

Before to-day's proceedings go any further, I wish to say something.

I do so for two reasons,—the first, that I am trying you, and it is not right that you or any one else should suspect that you will not be tried fairly and in a proper manner. The second, that no officer of Government can wish that any incident should happen to give any section of the community reasonable grounds for resentment, especially as unscrupulous persons are ready to exaggerate such incidents.

At the first hearing I was impatient and you were insolent. I did wrong in having you slapped; and I regret that I did so.

I now tell you, that if you are respectful to the Court, you will find me courteous. If you do not behave properly, I shall find proper means of dealing with you. You will in any case be tried fairly and patiently; and you will have a full opportunity at the proper stage to make any relevant remarks you have to offer.

I may add that out of regard to the loyal members of your community who are doing good work in this district, if you are proved innocent of the offence of which you are accused in this or in any other court, I shall send 50/- to the Malabar Relief Fund.

W. E. J. DOBBS.

It is evident to me that the apology was offered under pressure, even as Sir Michael O'Dwyer was made to apologise to the late Council for his offensive remarks. Insincere and mechanical as the wording is, at that very sitting the magistrate broke his promise of giving the accused a patient hearing by expunging from his statement a passage which he did not like. His offer to pay Rs. 50/— to the Malabar relief fund for the sake of the loyalists if he was proved to be innocent shows the incorrigibility of the magistrate. The donation was meant to purge the offence committed by the magistrate. The 'loyalists' could have nothing to do with the innocence or guilt of the accused. Why then should the donation be conditional upon proof of the accused's innocence? This assault by the magistrate raises an issue of the gravest import. Could such a man occupy the position of a magistrate for a single day under any civilized Government? Could for instance the Lord Chief Justice of England assault a prisoner being tried before him and still retain his high office? If the Government of India was not in reality a lawless and totally irresponsible government, the magistrate would have been suspended and prosecuted as a common felon. An assault by a judge upon an accused whilst he is on his trial before that judge is not an ordinary assault that could be treated lightly.

There should be limit even to co-operating patience. Do the Indian ministers concerned feel an easy conscience over the magistrate's crime against the nation? Or do they think that they have no responsibility because the magistrate does not belong to their department?

A non-co-operator's duty is simple. Each such violation of law and morals on the part of Government officials must result in making us more determined in our purpose. We may not be satisfied till the system under which such atrocious conduct is possible is uprooted.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Two days before the second hearing of the case Mr. Tiagi sent to the magistrate the following statement:—

Vande Mataram.

In the Court of the District Magistrate Bulandshahr.

From Mahabir Tiagi accused under sections 124 and 153 I. P. Code.

I, Mahabir Tiagi, an innocent accused, am compelled to file the following statement. I want to say through this writing, that as the said Magistrate, while proving his tyranny and incompetency on the 3rd instant, treated me in the open Court in a way was calculated to insult and wound myself, my creed and my nationality, by forcing me to stand with "Attention," threatening to have me **kicked by the Police** and actually getting me slapped, an action on the part of the magistrate which was absolutely illegal and barbarous, therefore in order to preserve my national, religious and personal honour and self-respect, I have, as a protest, decided to take a vow of silence and make a "speech strike" in this Court which has set every law at naught.

(Note.—The following words here in the statement were, against the wishes of the accused, expunged by the Court and signed and dated, "Jaisai ki Panjab main meri Bahnaun ki-ki gaiaur be hurmati insaf ke liye Darbar-i-Ilahi main pesh hai," i.e. just as my sisters in the Punjab were insulted and their outraged honour is seeking its justice before God, in the same way I leave to God my own insult which is far less than the outrage on the honour of my said sisters. It is possible that the extraordinary treatment meted out to me was intended to provoke the general public, but, I, from my own experience, would say that now Indian public is sufficiently educated. They can put up with every tyranny but would not go a step behind in the non-violent course chalked out for them by the Mahatma (Gandhi).

Praying to God for the liberation of my country, I am Mahabir Tiagi, *the Silent*. Dated the Bulandshahr Jail, 4th Oct. 1921.

It is a courageous and outspoken statement, and if it represents Mr. Tiagi's own sentiments, it requires a modification of the view questioning his courage at the time he was assaulted. As the case is of very considerable importance, involving as it does the question of the bodily safety of prisoners, it is necessary to examine somewhat fully the issues arising from it.

In my opinion the 'speech strike' and adopting the title of 'the Silent,' do not help at all. It was the clear duty of the prisoner on the day he was struck to refuse voluntarily to remain in the court. He should have refused there and then to submit to further trial by the so-called judge. He should certainly have sat down as a mark of disowning the court's jurisdiction. All this would have probably meant more assault, certainly more punishment. But the secret of non-violence treated as a weapon of the strong means the inviting of suffering and personal injury in order to avoid tyranny. Ordinarily the movement requires or permits us to attend courts under warrants, because it did not anticipate conduct such as the Bulandshahr magistrate's. But the extraordinary conduct of the magistrate requires an extraordinary remedy.

The statement rightly emphasises non-violence. But I do not wish to be misunderstood. The pledge of non-violence does not require us to co-operate in our humiliation. It therefore does not require us to crawl on our bellies or to draw lines with our noses or to walk to salute the Union Jack or to do anything degrading at the dictation of officials. On the contrary our creed requires us to refuse to do any of these things even though we should be shot. It was therefore, for instance, no part of the duty of the Jalianwala Bagh people to run away or even to turn their backs when they were fired upon. If the message of non-violence had reached them, they would have been expected when fire was opened on them to march towards it with bare breasts and die rejoicing in the belief that it meant the freedom of their country. Non-violence laughs at the might of the tyrant and stultifies him by non-retaliation and non-retreat. We played into General Dyer's hands because we acted as he had expected. He wanted us to run away from his fire, he wanted us to crawl on our bellies and to draw lines with our noses. That was part of the game of 'frightfulness.' When we face it with eyes front, it vanishes like an apparition. We may not all evolve that type of courage. But I am certain that Swaraj is unattainable this year if some of us have not the courage which enables us to stand firm like a rock without retaliating. The might of the tyrant recoils upon himself when it meets with no response, even as an arm violently waved in the air suffers dislocation.

A RELEVANT QUESTION.

And just as we need the cool courage described above, we need perfect discipline and training in voluntary obedience to be able to offer civil disobedience. Civil disobedience is the active expression of non-violence. Civil disobedience distinguishes the non-violence of the strong from the passive i.e. negative non-violence of the weak. And as weakness cannot lead to Swaraj, negative non-violence must fail to achieve our purpose.

Have we then the requisite discipline? Have we, a friend asked me, evolved the spirit of obedience to our own rules and resolutions? Whilst we have made tremendous headway during the past twelve months, we have certainly not made enough to warrant us in embarking upon civil disobedience with easy confidence. Rules voluntarily passed by us and rules which carry no sanction save the disapproval of our own conscience must be like debts of honour held far more binding than rules superimposed upon us or rules whose breach we can purge by paying the penalty thereof. It follows that if we have not learnt the discipline of obeying our own rules, in other words carrying out our own promises, we are ill adapted for disobedience that can be at all described as civil. I do therefore suggest to every Congressman, every non-co-operator, and above all to every member of the All-India Congress Committee to set himself to Khadi right with the Congress and his or her creed by carrying on the strictest self-examination and by correcting himself or herself wherever he or she might have failed.

THE NEXT MEETING.

The forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will nearly decide our fate so far as the attainment of our three ends during this year is concerned. We must have a programme which, if we vote for it, we must carry out at the cost of our lives. I am hoping that every one will come with the fullest information about his own constituency on every point. I hope that every one will come with a clean slate so far as his own obligations under the programme are concerned. Let every member realise, that he or she is a representative of the people and especially his electors in a manner in which the stalwarts in the reformed councils cannot claim to be. Let him think out the meaning of his responsibility, if he as a representative is to play his part in attaining the national goal during the next two months.

MORE SIGNATURES.

Telegrams and letters have poured in upon me from Deshabandhu Das downwards authorising me to insert their signatures to the manifesto on the Karachi resolution. I am not announcing all the names, because I hold it to be unnecessary. It was a demonstration to show the Government that the Musalman divines were not the only ones who held it sinful to serve the present Government, and the Ali Brothers and their co-accused were not the only persons to approve of the Karachi resolution. The others will sign the manifesto, if the Government will graciously honour the signatories with arrest and imprisonment.

CONGRESS FINANCE.

I have seen criticism in the press regarding the collection and the administration of the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund. The public have certainly the right to know all about the Fund and other Congress collections. In my opinion the Congress finance has never been in a more satisfactory condition. It will be possible to speak with greater definiteness, when Mr. Sopariwala who has been appointed All-India auditor has inspected all the Congress branches and reported upon their condition. The announcement made on the 1st of July as to the collections stands. There was a mistake made by me in reading Mr. Das's wire. My reading was, that fifteen lakhs were collected and ten more were as good as collected. I learnt on meeting him, that fifteen lakhs were definitely promised, and he expected to bring up the figure to twenty-five lakhs. When I was last in Calcutta, Mr. Das had not succeeded in collecting fifteen lakhs that were definitely promised, but he certainly expected to collect that and the additional ten lakhs. In any case the crore was assured without the ten lakhs. The figures for all the other provinces were an understatement. Most of the monies have certainly been collected. Some debts are still outstanding. Every province knows its finance. The accounts are kept by each province and they are open to the inspection of every member. In some provinces, I know, the accounts are published periodically and are also audited by local auditors. Most branches have prepared their budgets and are spending according to the budgets sanctioned. It is possible that some provinces have spent more extravagantly than others, it is equally possible that in every province extravagance in some department or other may be proved by an outsider. But I do know that in the majority of cases monies have been and are being spent with the knowledge and sanction of the members of provincial bodies. In every province, in so far as I am aware, the chairmen are men of highest probity. In Messrs. Jamnalal Bajal and Umar Sobani the All-India Congress Committee has treasurers who command universal respect, and in Messrs. Nehru and Ansari and Rajgopalachari it has secretaries whom it will be difficult to surpass in ability, industry or integrity. I have therefore no hesitation in assuring the busy reader who is solicitous about the Congress finance, that all that is humanly possible has been done by the Congress authorities to ensure proper collection and administration of all new Congress funds.

FOREIGN POLICY.

The draft resolution on foreign policy approved and circulated by the Working Committee has created a mild sensation. That some people are surprised at the Working Committee seriously discussing the question shows, that in their opinion India is not ripe for Swaraj. I have endeavoured to show before now, that everybody and every nation is always ripe for Swaraj, or to put it another way no nation needs to undergo tutelage at the hands of another. Indeed whilst we are maturing our plans for establishing Swaraj, we are bound to consider and define our foreign policy. Surely we are bound authoritatively to tell the world what relations we wish to cultivate with it. If we do not fear our neighbours, or if although feeling strong we have no designs upon them, we must say so. We are equally bound to tell the world whether we want to send our sepoys to the battle-fields of France or Mesopotamia. We must not be afraid to speak our minds on all that concerns the nation.

A correspondent from Ludhiana has sent me a string of questions, showing how the public mind is agitated. He begins:—

(1) Shall India's foreign policy be governed by any other consideration but that of its population?

Naturally the interest of India must be given preference over all others.

(2) Should Indian men or money be used for fighting the battles of England, etc.?

Yes, if India has entered into treaty obligations to fight for other nations.

(3) Shall the law of the land be subordinate to the special interest of any sect, league or society?

Certainly not. But the law may be such as to provide assistance to friendly neighbours as we would, if we were free to-day, be assisting the Turks with men and money to the best of our ability.

(4) Should any Government be made a tool for the protection of any religion, race or class?

The Swaraj government to be worth the name will certainly protect the religions professed in India and the races domiciled in India.

(5) How are things to be settled when Shastra or Shariat says one thing and the country's need is against it?

The question is really irrelevant. The need of one sect or the religion professed by it must be the need of the country.

(6) Should the relations between the Zamindars and the Ryots be based on mutiny?

I hope they never will be so based under Swaraj, but that then they will be happy and mutually beneficial.

(7) Should loyalty to one's motherland be conditional, and if so how?

Loyalty to the country is always subordinate to loyalty to God.

A COLLISION BETWEEN MOB AND POLICE.

SEQUEL TO ARREST FOR ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Last evening, there was a riot near the Calcutta Corporation Office. Some Khilafat preachers and volunteers were holding a meeting, in an open space of Corporation Street, blocking the footpath. A police sergeant asked them not to obstruct the footpath, but the people refused to move. Sergeant Bless blew whistle when other policemen arrived. They arrested two Khilafat preachers and marched them to the nearest police station, followed by the crowd. Near the police station, the Khilafat volunteers and the mob attacked the policemen and a riot followed. A sub-inspector, two constables, and some passers-by were wounded. 13 arrests were made.

AWAKENING OF AFGHANISTAN.

EXTENSIVE SCHEMES OF REFORM.

AFGHAN BLUE BLOODS TO GO TO EUROPE FOR STUDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Oct. 24.

The deputation of young Afghans of the Royal and noble family to be educated in Europe is the cause of much interested comment in Peshawar and among the Frontier tribes most people who are habituated to the old customs and methods of Afghanistan and its rulers and who have not studied the recent developments closely have been inclined to regard the educational and other reforms initiated by the present Amir as idealistic and have not credited them with much practical result. The striking example of the power behind the progressive movement which Peshawar and the Khyber have now witnessed has opened up a new train of thought and as usual in the East the tendency before assimilating the new idea is to try to find some subtle motive rather than accept the obvious in the actual fact. The practical progress of the Amir's numerous schemes of reform has been remarkable in spite of some natural reluctance on the part of a hitherto backward people to change their ancestral habits. Schools are being opened in all directions. Further, a determined attempt is being made to instruct the people through the increasing number of state-managed newspapers in the methods and intention of Government. A scheme of provincial advisory councils and district boards on a basis partly nominated and partly elected has been initiated and the press is producing in serial form a detailed account of the constitution and functions of all departments of Government.

This official propaganda has the advantage denied to more democratic Governments, of being free from all hostile criticism either spoken or published.

Of the affairs of the Frontier there is not much news and it is a case of no news being good news. The long continuance of the Kabul negotiations has diminished the eagerness with which every sign of their progress was formerly watched and the talk of forthcoming 'Jehad' and the like has died away. In the Malakand Agency the periodical recrudescence of fighting between Dir and Swat was rendered abortive by a severe outbreak of cholera. The Mehtar of Chitral is believed to contemplate an official visit to Peshawar in the near future. In Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan there has recently been some welcome balancing of accounts after the many successes of raiding gangs during the past two years. Apart from the successful and exemplary operations at Charkhani and Walai which have been already fully described by official communiques successful pursuits and resistance to gangs, arrests and surrender of outlaws, and escapes without ransom of kidnapped persons have been increasingly frequent. Plentiful and timely rainfall has turned everybody's thoughts to energetic farming and away from the more heavy forms of politics, and conditions are generally promising.

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	Small (1 man)	Big (2 m)	Special (4 m)	Above-special (6 m)	Below-family (8 m)	Family (12 m
Ordinary	12-8	16-8	24	35	41	48
Brass	16-8	21	32	45	51	58

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AMALGAMATION OF N. W. F. P. WITH PUNJAB.

SPEECHES IN PUNJAB PROV. CONFERENCE.

From a Correspondent.

At the Punjab Provincial Conference the resolution on the amalgamation of N. W. Provinces with the Punjab was moved by Mr Muhammadnawaz Khan Kundi of Gulman in Deraismail Khan District. In doing so he said that since the separation of the five districts of the Frontier Province from the Punjab, the people of those districts had been subjected to strange and peculiar sorts of arbitrary laws and regulations. The people had been deprived of all privileges of peaceful citizens and the destinies of lacs of God's beings had been placed into the hands of inexperienced officials. Cases of kidnapping and dacoities have increased and every new year brought addition to the number of cases. The judicial system was absolutely defective. The separation that was undertaken in 1901 was styled as an experiment which had hopelessly failed. The sooner, therefore, the province was amalgamated with the Punjab the better. That was the dearest wish of the people.

In seconding the above resolution Lala Pairaknar said that it gave him great pleasure to find that his Muhamadan brethren had after all realised the evil effects of separation from the Punjab. He had met many experienced Muhamedan Government officials whose decided opinion was that the condition of the frontier peoples since the separation was becoming worse and worse. The speaker attributed that to the Punjab and other provinces of India, whose revenue had been diverted to maintaining the present arbitrary system of Government in the frontier. He appealed to the people of other provinces strongly to protest against the appropriation of their revenues for the maintenance of the Frontier Province, where the number of raids, dacoities, etc., had considerably increased. In one year viz., 1919-20, there were 611 raids, in which 298 British subjects were murdered, 392 wounded and 463 kidnapped, of which 94 were ransomed. The value of property looted was 21,30,209. Their judiciary was defective in asmuch as high judiciary officers were recruited from the Political Department, which sent inexperienced military officers to administer justice. In the civil justice report of N. W. F. P. for 1920 the Judicial Commissioner, Peshawar, remarked that the evil of bribery became a positive scandal—the chief offender making it a practice of appointing persons of very doubtful status (one of them being an illiterate confectioner who used to cook also for district judges' dancing parties) to do his work for him which did not cease until the practice had been detected on a special inspection of his court. Both the Judicial and Revenue commissioners moved every summer to Nathiagali, a hill station in the Frontier Province, where there were no pleaders and no accommodation for parties. There were also considerable transport difficulties to reach that station, as no tongas nor motor cars could be had on that road.

VEXATIOUS INCOME TAX.

BHIWANI MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, Oct. 25.

The local income-tax payers of Bhiwani assembled in a meeting on the 24th instant with Pandit Nekiram Sharma in the chair to protest against the attitude of the income-tax officer who being aware that the merchants had sustained heavy losses was still persisting in fixing the previous year's tax on them. The merchants community looked upon this as an illegal fine which their self respect demanded of them not to pay. The president said that since the Congress did not countenance the non-payment of legal taxes only, the refusal to pay this "illegal tax" would not go against its directions. A resolution was adopted unanimously calling upon all to refuse to pay the so-called income-tax till the same was regulated to their satisfaction and a committee was formed to propose measures to put the resolution into practice.

Over sixty have signed the pledge already and more are expected to join.

MRS. NAIDU'S TOUR IN SIND

(From our Correspondent.)

MIRPURKHAS, Oct. 25

Being requested by local workers, gathered at the Sind Provincial Conference at which she is presiding, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has agreed, in view of the political situation in the province, to tour in Sind up to 1st November, although she had pressing engagements in Bombay and elsewhere. She visits Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Larkana, Sukkur and Rohri. She goes direct to Delhi, reaching there on 3rd morning.

AMRITSAR MUNICIPALITY

A NON-POLITICAL ADDRESS TO PRINCE.

PROTEST FROM DR. SATYAPAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Oct 24

The president's motion to vote an address of welcome and the expenses of reception, amounting to Rs. 2,000 was debated at length. On Monday morning Dr. Satyapal opposed the motion, referring to Jallianwala Bagh and the harrowing experiences of martial law regime. Had the councillors forgotten the humiliation of being required to lift benches while enrolled as special constables? He also referred to the Khilafat question and the arrest of Dr. Kitchlew. He asserted that the Prince was coming as the guest of the bureaucracy and the result of his visit would be to strengthen the hands of the latter.

Mr. Balmokand Chatia also opposing said their duty was to voice the feeling of the people and they should not be deterred therefrom through fear. When they were still remembering the widespread desolation caused by Jallianwala Bagh, they would be acting dishonestly if they stated that people were happy. Messrs. Hissamuddin and Gholam was seen respectively moved and supported an amendment referring to the existence of feeling in the City over the Khilafat and the Punjab questions and the recent confiscation of the Fatwa by Government and resolution to present a non-political address in the light of the resolution. The amendment was carried by thirteen to seven votes and a sub-committee was appointed to draft the address. Dr. Satyapal and Mr. Balmokand recorded protest against any reception or address.

ALL-INDIA HAND-WEAVING EXHIBITION.

LIST OF PRIZES AND MEDALS.

The Office of the Director of Industries Bihar and Orissa issues the following communique for public information:—

In connection with the All-India Handweaving Exhibition to be held at Patna from November 28th till December 4th next the Government of the United Provinces have offered two prizes of Rs. 100 each (1) for the best invention in the form of multiple shuttle box, and (2) for the best hand driven machine for sizing and drying yarn. These prizes will be given in addition to the special prize of Rs. 1,000 offered by Mr. Sailendra Krishna Deb for the best original device connected with hand-weaving. A gold medal has also been presented by the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameshwara Singh of Darbhanga for the Charkha best suited for the masses. Gold medals will be awarded for other articles of special merit while silver and bronze medals with parchment certificates will be given to the winning exhibits in the 150 classes already notified in the prospectus.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

An ordinary meeting of the Benares Mathematical Society was held on the 20th [illegible] Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., of October, with [illegible] D.Sc., the President of the Society was in the chair. The President discoursed on the original papers received by him which were published in the last three months at various mathematical centres in Europe, America, India and Japan. Of these papers, Dr. Ganesh Prasad pointed out as specially remarkable, the paper of Professor Oseen of Upsala on the Kinetic Theory of Crystalline Fluid and the attempt made by Prof. Brouwer of Amsterdam and Gottingen to find a real number which can not be expressed in decimals. Prof. S C Dhar read a paper on "Algebraic Remainders." Mr. Badrinath Prasad, M. Sc University Research Scholar, read the papers of Professor C. Krishnamachary, M.A., of Bangalore, in the absence of the author.

A NEW URDU DAILY IN DELHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct 25.

The Delhi Congress Committee resolved to start a daily Urdu organ "Daily Congress" for propaganda work and entrusted M. Qhtuguddin the Editor of the "Khilafat" and Qari Abas Husain, ex-Editor of the "Qaam and after" to run the paper jointly.

M. Qutubuddin filed a fresh declaration for the "Daily Congress." The Deputy Commissioner demanded Rs. 2,000 as security which was deposited and the first issue was out on the 25th October.

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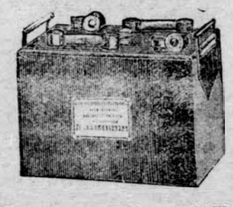

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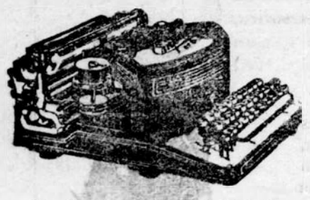

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OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay 26 September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M. S.
Chemical Analtyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is expecially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful or irritating ingredients.

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(Sd.) J. Ross, M. P. S., F, R. M. S.
Analyst,

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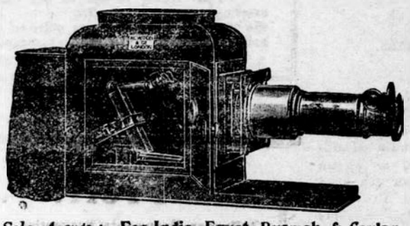

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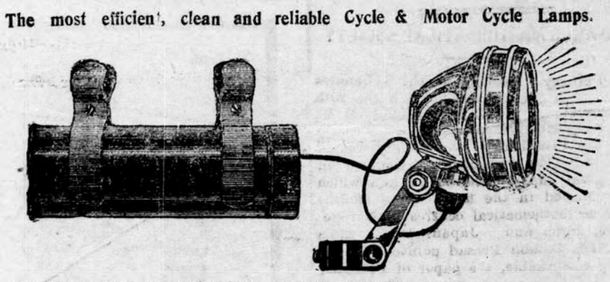

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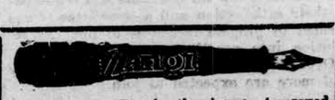

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